HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,325—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7538	BRITANNIA	6525
12th ,,	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7538	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st. ,,	CALEDONIA	7538	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6322
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7538	HIMALAYA	6395
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	66 3	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7538		
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7538		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 225.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 5th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Maugrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 p.m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 5th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM,
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1904.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY *vo* TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colediani	7,537	5th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,035	8th Dec. 1904
* † MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich.	4,262	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. REICHSTAG	2985	Ihle	3rd Nov 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23th September, 1904.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
C. P. & CO.'S
PALL MALL WHISKY.
11 YEARS OLD, A CLUB WHISKY—"PRIMUS IN INDIA."
SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' Celebrated "RED HAND" BRAND ALE and STOUT.
PURE CIDER CO.'S CIDER.
GAELIC "OLD SMUGGLER," WHISKY, Very popular.
C. P. & Co.'s "LA TORRE" SHERRY.
A NATURAL SOLERA.
SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS'
LAGER BEER.
15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.
Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S
1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).
1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.
2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.
R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.
CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.
When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.
The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to
THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5 8 inch.
IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.
WARRANTED TWO YEARS.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER
RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.
THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.
BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNER
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)
On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M., from Re. 1 and upwards.
Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
OUR BILLIARD ROOM
Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.
W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.
THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.
The TABLE D'HÔTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.
The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.
A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.
GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.
No Public Bar kept.
F. A BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 14th November, 1904, and following days, commencing at 2 P. M. a quantity of OLD MARINE and NAVAL STORES, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, etc., etc.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 7th November.

TERMS of SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent., is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State or ground rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem for each lot or part of a lot, not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 11th October, 1904.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATE ACCOUNTS, BHAVNAGAR.

NO. 483 OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

UNDER orders of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of BHAVNAGAR, (conveyed in Resolution No. VII. of Samvat 1960 i.e. A. D. 1904) and in pursuance of Section 5 of the BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS ACT of Samvat 1960 (A. D 1904), the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby invites TENDERS for BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS to the extent of FIFTEEN LAKHS of RUPEES.

2. The number and value of the Bonds to be issued will be as mentioned below :—

5,000	Bonds of	Rs.	100	each = Rs.	5,00,000
600	,,	,,	500	,, = ,,	3,00,000
300	,,	,,	1,000	,, = ,,	3,00,000
75	,,	,,	2,000	,, = ,,	1,50,000
23	,,	,,	5,000	,, = ,,	1,00,000
15	,,	,,	10,000	,, = ,,	1,50,000
6,013	Bonds.			=	Rs. 15,00,000

3. The Bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable every year on the 1st day of February.

4. The Bonds will run for a period of ten years, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

5. In virtue of the provisions of Section 17 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act (No. I. of Samvat 1960, A. D. 1904), the revenues of the Bhavnagar State shall be responsible for the repayment of all Bonds to be issued and for all interest accruing thereon.

6. Under the provisions of Section 6 of the aforesaid Act, the Bonds will be transferrable by endorsement on their back.

7. In virtue of Section 22 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act, all Tenders, applications and payments required under this Notification, to be made to the Controller, or to the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, all monies receivable from the Controller or the said Treasury, and generally all transactions to be conducted with the Controller or the said Treasury, may, at the option of the applicant, payer, payee, or other person concerned, be made, received or conducted, as the case may be, through any of the undermentioned Officers of the Bhavnagar State, viz.—

(a) Bhavnagar State Agent at Bombay ;
(b) Bhavnagar State Vakil at Rajkot ;
(c) Bhavnagar State Vakil at the Head-quarters of the Gaikwad Prant ;
(d) Vahivatdars of Mahals.

Business may also be done through any of the recognised public Banks, as is usually done in the case of other public securities.

TENDERS.

8. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at any of the offices mentioned in the last preceding clause.

9. Tenders for these Bonds will be received by the undersigned (at his office at Bhavnagar from the 1st day of November, 1904, to 5 o'clock P.M., on the 30th day of December, 1904.

10. Each Tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the undersigned, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Bhavnagar State Bonds for Rs. "

11. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specialed in Rupees or in Rupees and annas.

DEPOSITS.

12. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the bond or bonds tendered for, for which a receipt will be given.

13. In case of Tenders which are wholly or partly accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment, will be credited proportionately in part-payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of such Tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully paid up on or before the 1st day of February, 1905, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

14. In case of Tenders which are not accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment up to the 14th day of January, 1905, will be returned to the Tenderers or their duly authorised Agents on the 15th day of January, 1905, on their giving up the receipt for the same duly receipted.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

15. The minimum rate at which Tenders will be accepted will be at par.

16. Tenders received before 30th November, 1904, will be opened publicly, in the presence of the Dewan, at noon on the 1st day of December, 1904, at the office of the undersigned at Bhavnagar. Tenders received after that date and on or before 30th December, 1904, will be opened at the same place and in the same manner, at noon on the 2nd day of January, 1905. The contents of the Tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 18.

17. Tenders at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; and Tenders at the lowest rate (not below par) will be accepted in the order of the priority of their date. In the event of there being more than one Tender, at the lowest rate, of the latest date to which the allotment reaches the amount of allotment will be divided among the Tenderers of that date, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their Tenders, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 100.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

18. To each tenderer (or to his duly authorised agent) whose Tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued as soon as possible after the acceptance of his Tender. All allotments shall be communicated as desired by the tenderers in their applications and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the office of the undersigned.

19. Payment of the allotment-certificates may be made at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury Bhavnagar, on any day after the issue of the said certificate, and must be made on the 1st day of February, 1905, the latest. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum shall run from the date of such payment. Receipts for such payments will be given by endorsement upon the relative certificate.

20. On the 1st day of February, 1905, or as soon after that date as possible, the holders of allotment-certificates which are fully paid up as aforesaid, will, on producing them, duly receipted, before the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar, obtain from him Bhavnagar State Bonds of such values as may have been allotted to them, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum from the 1st day of February, 1905.

RATILAL CHHOTELAL DESAI,
Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar.

Office of the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, dated 25th October, 1904.

RESOLUTION NO. VII. OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

WHEREAS it is desirable to borrow FIFTEEN LAKHS of rupees for state purposes, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of Act I of Samvat 1960 (A. D. 1904) the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, is hereby directed to issue, in the open market, BONDS for that amount, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of February. The bonds will be in the form hereto annexed, and will run for a period of ten years from 1st February, 1905, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

BHAVSINHJI,
Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Huzur Office; Bhavnagar, Dated 24th October, 1904.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

(FORM OF BHAVNAGAR STATE BOND.)

Bhavnagar.....

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A. B.) the sum of Government Rupees only as a loan to the Bhavnagar State, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said State to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees only to the said (A.B.) , his Executors or Administrators or his or their order, on demand, at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, on the 1st day of February, 1915, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees only, from the 1st day of February, 1905, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum by yearly payments at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury to the said A. B. , his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, until the 31st day of January, 1915.

Seal of the Bhavnagar State.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Dresses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chunam, No 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 7th and 8th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAIN FROM LONAVLA, KHANDALA AND NERAL TO BOMBAY, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1904.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 7th and 8th November 1904, being BANK HOLIDAYS, the Up LONAVLA WEEKLY EXPRESS from Lonavla, Khandala and Neral due at Victoria Terminus at 9-20 A.M., Railway time, will run on WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, 1904, instead of on MONDAY, the 7th November, 1904.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 1st November, 1904.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a breach of the Law in this respect, will be taken into Custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

M. KENNEDY,
Act. Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office, Bombay, 21st November, 1904.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Motussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on MONDAY, the 14th November, 1904, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1904, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th November to 21st November, 1904, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOHANLAL KAHADNAS, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned hereditaments and premises to our Client VITHALJI MEGHJEE.

All persons having claim or demand against or to the said hereditaments and premises either by way of inheritance, gift, lease, sale mortgage, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, the Attorneys, for the purchaser, at their Office No. 39, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Municipality of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate, lying and being at New Funnaswady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 4746, Street No. 7 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East West and North by the open land belonging to Thakoredas Purshotamdas and on the South by the property of Seth Varjiwandas Madhavdas.—Dated this 3rd day of November 1904.

MIRZA AND MIRZA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Re ALEXANDER DON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Executors' Powers Act, 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claim upon or against the estate of ALEXANDER DON, Inspector of Branches in the employ of the Royal Bank of Scotland, deceased, late of No. 29 (formerly No. 10) Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland, who died at No. 26 (formerly No. 13) Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh aforesaid, on or about the 12th day of May, 1904, and Letters of Administration with the Will and Codicils annexed of the property and effects of the said deceased were on the 1st day of October, 1904, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ROBERT AITKEN, Esq., the Officiating Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay and the duly constituted Attorney of Andrew William Kerr, William Mitchell and Alexander Yeaman, the Executors named in the said Will of the said deceased (for their use and benefit and limited until they or any one or more of them should obtain Probate of the said Will and Codicils granted to them or any one or more of them from the said High Court) having effect throughout the province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the Undersigned Solicitor for the said Administrator at their office at No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator—Dated this 27th October 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 85 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

BACHELOR wishes to MEET LADY, residing in or near Bombay, not over 45, with a view to Matrimony PHOTO required. Apply Box No. 1627 N., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazett."

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year), This HOTEL is most pleasantly situate). Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

PICNIC HAMS (4—6lb each) Just received, Fresh stock at Ans. 10½ per lb, boiled free,—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

LARGE Airy ROOMS with Bathroom attached, available with BOARD and LODGING. Apply No. 7. Navsari Chambers.

A MIDDLE-AGED European Lady DESIRES A POSITION as LINEN-KEEPER in a Hotel, or would be glad to undertake the Supervision of a small Household, is Companionable and Musical. Apply Box, "No. 1591 O." Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an OPERATOR and RETOUCHER accustomed to High Class and Artistic work for RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. Apply at once with Photo of self and Testimonials; thoroughly capable English gentlemen only need apply.

WANTED a LOAN. Best Security. Interest in Advance. Apply for other particulars to Box 1609 N. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for Night Work, a 1st class ENGINEER, for a Press and Gin Factory Upcountry. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box "No. 1622 N" care of "The Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, C. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Colonial Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First-Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate
Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Minor's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Sir Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1882 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete Index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 200 CANDIES CUTCH, GUJRAT OR MADRAS CASTOR SEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction outside the Prince's Dock, on the open space, opposite Surat Street, at Frere Road, by order of Sha Cacomilla Lakhmishand, and on account and at the risk of Sha Harilal Deongersy,—

200 Candies Cutch, Gujrat or Madras Castor Seed.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hill Road, Bandora, near St. Andrew's Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room set of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, cabinets, marbletable, sideboard, bedsteads, single and double almirahs, marbletop dressing and washhand tables, Tucker's 3 light argand lamps, table and 1 hanging lamps, phonograph, pictures, glassware, crockeryware, carpets, the property of Mr. M. A. LADUK.

The property is on view.

HIGH COURT.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 322 of 1904.

Dinshaw Pestanjee Batha..... Plaintiff.

Vs,

Kankyalal Kishonchund..... Defendant.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 VALUABLE WHITE DRILLED REAL PEARLS.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst, at 2 p.m. by order of A. K. Oliver, Esqr., the Commissioner of the High Court, pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 24th day of June, 1904.

23 Valuable white drilled real pearls, weighing about 900 chows.

For printed particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers at their office, in Marine Street, Fort, or to Messrs Vann Hormusjee and Co, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th November, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c. 7 Volumes History of Freemasonry.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred dogcart in good order; suitable for 14 to 14-2 ponies and set of harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong light victoria phaeton with a handsome strong bay waler mare and a set of English harness.
1 Grey Australian horse 5 years old and fast running, goes well in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Navsari Chambers Hornby Road, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Kimkob and Dimnet table and hanging lamps, rich carpets &c. &c, the property of O. Rogers, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BRITANNIA MILLS.

Messrs. Goverdhandas Khattau, Hormusjee Muncherji Chicher, Dwarkadass Dharamsey, and Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia Trustees of the indenture of Trust, dated 13th October, 1899 being Indenture for the purpose of securing certain debenture issued by the Britannia Mills, Ltd., will pursuant to the powers vested in them by the said Indenture, cause the following moveable and immoveable properties belonging to the Britannia Mills Ltd, to be sold by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. Auctioneers, either in one lot or several at their Rooms, on MONDAY the 19th day of December 1904, at 2 p.m.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All and singular boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances which are at present in upon or about the mill premises or any part or parts thereof respectively and used or intended to be used in connection with the business of the Company.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty ground, situate at Fergusson Road, Parel, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, stated in the said indenture of trust to contain by admeasurement four thousand square yards or thereabouts, but in the old muniments of title stated to consist of two pieces of land containing by admeasurement 3,542 and 30 square yards respectively, registered in the books of the collector of land Revenue at Bombay under old Nos. 713, 748 and 749 New No. 1331 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by a passage or public gowan, on or towards the south by the property of Ramchandra Dadajee on or towards the east by the Tulsi Mill Warehouse and on or towards the west by the land property of Kaikhusru Muncherjee Heeramaneck which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Company.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras free, hold new salt Batty ground at Fergusson Road, Parel Mungoot Mundly, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (32,000) thirty-two thousand sqr. yds. or thereabouts registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under old No. 695, new survey Nos. 2-2760, 4-2760, 5-2760 and 2769 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Kaikhushroo Muncherjee Heeramaneck, on or towards the south and east by the property of Dadajee Habajee and on or towards the west partly by the property of Ramchandra Dadajee and partly by the property of Jeswanjee Damoonjee, which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Company and are the premises comprised in and expressed to be demised to the Company for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from the 1st day of May, 1888 by an Indenture of lease bearing date the 30th day of May, 1889 made between Merwanjee Rustomjee and Hyramjee Rustomjee of the one part and the Company of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece of parcel of leasehold land situate at Fergusson Road, Parel, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (2,859) two thousand eight hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, together with other hereditaments under old Nos. 829,699, and 712, new No. 1621 and, new survey No. 1-2761, and bounded on or towards the north by the land of Merwanjee Rustomjee, on or towards the south by the land of Dadajee Habajee, on or towards the east by the land belonging to the Company, and on or towards the west by land belonging to Ramchandra Dadajee, which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Company and are the premises comprised in and expressed to be demised to the Company for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from the 1st day of May, 1888 by an Indenture of lease bearing date the 30th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one by an Indenture of lease bearing such last mentioned date and made between Merwanjee Rustomjee of the one part and the Company of the other part, which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Company. Together with all and singular the mill house and the building standing upon the aforesaid pieces of land or any of them and also together with their and every of their respective rights, members and appurtenances.

For printed particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Vendors or the Auctioneers, or Messrs. Nanu, Hormusjee and Co., Solicitors of the Vendors. The properties may be inspected on application to the Manager on the premises.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th November, 1904.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c. FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa;
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS ON EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

			Rs.	A.	
CAVALRY JHARANS unhemmed	22" by 22"	.....	1	8	Per doz.
KITCHEN MOPS ,,	21" by 21"	.....	1	10	,,
GLASS DUSTERS (very soft) hemmed	30" by 30"	.....	3	0	,,
DOOSOOTIE ,,	36" by 36"	.....	3	8	,,
FINE RED & BLUE	25" by 26"	.....	1	12	,,
STABLE DUSTERS No. 68 very strong, hemmed, doosooti plain	27" by 27"	.....	2	8	,,
" 2nd quality unhemmed	22" by 22"	.....	1	0	,,
DRILL DUSTERS Blue and Red striped 26" square hemmed	26" by 26"	.....	3	0	,,
" SPECIAL " DOOSOOTIE DUSTERS red striped and bordered	28" by 28"	.....	2	4	,,
Red Bordered	28" by 28"	.....	2	4	,,
,, and checked	28" by 28"	.....	2	6	,,

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

HARVEY'S
ACONITE POWDERS,

FOR COUGH, CHRONIC COUGH, TOUCHED WIND, BROKEN WIND, ROARING, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Rs. 1-14 per Box of Six Powders, Rs. 7-8 per Quarto of Four Boxes.

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS are a well-known remedy for those diseases of the Respiratory Organs of Horses (heretofore considered incurable), known as Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Thick Wind, Hay Asthma, Noisy Respiration (Roaring, &c.), and other affections of the air passages and lungs; and also for Hoose in Cattle, all of which they either entirely remove, or promptly alleviate in incurable cases.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation,

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins,

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1904.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 2.

SECURITIES—
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £87 7-8 = — 1-8
3 do. Rentes ..... £98 = — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 3-3 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 7-8 = do
2 months hence ..... 26 5-8 = — 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 58 3-3 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·12 = + 1
Berlin ,, ... 20·35 3-4 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·86 3-8 = — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do
6 ,, ,, ,, ... 3 per cent = do
3 ,, ,, Fine ,, Trade Bills ..... 3 1-3 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-2 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 3-4 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000 for various places.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 90,00,000

Rs. 42·20	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 31·70	do	Bombay
Rs. 3·00	do	Madras
Rs. 78·90	At 1s. 4 1-16d.	

Minimum rate received 18 per cent. Average rate 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 13·10	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. nil	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

At 1s. 4 3-32d.

Minimum rate received 18 per cent. Average rate 16·09
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 70,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 90,00,000
Extra allotments, Bills on Bombay Rs. 40,000 at 1s 4 3-32d
Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.
Extra allotments Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 710,00,000 at 1s 4 1-8.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 13-16 C.-N. firm

WHEAT—
White Delhi 39 7-8 N.-D. sellers } dull
Red Karachi 29 3-8 N.-D., sellers }

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-4 N.-D. done } easier
Brown 30 1-2 D.-J., done }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 1 4 N.-D., sellers flat

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3 8

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 27-0
Finest Australian Mutton 28-6
Tone of auction easier.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day. Total sold 748,000. Sheep skins good demand. Madras firm and prices par to 1 higher, Bombay 2 higher.

In **Liverpool**—Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·40 plus 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300, Imports 31,000, Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec. 5·32 +9	Dec.-Jan. 5·33 +9	Jan.-Feb. 5·34 +9
Feb.-Mar. 5·36 +10	Mar.-April 5·37 +10	April.-May. 5·38 +10
May-June, 5·39 +10	June-July 5·39 +10	July.-Aug. 5·38 +9

Receipts at U S Ports	60,000
Do. last year	63,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	3,000

In New York—

Spot	10·15 + 15
Futures, month of December	9·81 + 11
Do. do. March	10·01 + 12

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 11-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Feb.	9·86 + 17
Do, do, May	10·06 + 19
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 2nd November, 1904 :—

Cotton	3,093 bales,
Wheat	17,325 cwts.
Linseed	2,422 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,115 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,236 ,,
Poppyseed	242 ,,
Groundnuts	163 ,,
Castorseed	1,845 ,,
Rice	25,507 ,,
Myrabollams	196 ,,
Oatmeal	2,481 ,,
Mowrasced	225 ,,
Gram	3,153 ,,
Joowar	3,681 ,,
Maize	505 ,,

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Exchange—Tone firm.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do ..... 1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 8 do do 170 1-2
Marks 8 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 189 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 97-4
1st Settlement ...30th November 97·5
Money Market,—Tone steady.
BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 13th October 5 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready ..... 5 9 0 to 5 10 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 13 0 to 4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 4 0 to 5 5 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ..... 5 5 0 to 5 5 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet,
Ready ..... Rs. 22 1-2
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 36 to 37
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Pissi 91 per cent..... Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 28 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	quiet.
Estimated sales .....bales	7,000
Imports ..... do.	6,000

	Nov.-Dec. 5·30 —2	Dec.-Jan. 5·31 —2
Jan.-Feb 5·32 —2	Feb.-Mch. 5·34 —2	Mch-Apl. 5·35 —2
Apl.-May. 5·36 —2	May-June 5·37 —2	June-July 5·37 —3
	July-Aug. 5·36 —2	

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady with prices unchanged. A small turn over is reported at Colaba to-day, the local Mills being the chief buyers.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Gts.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	207	195	...	25	Dec.
Bengals (K.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	205	188	...	25	Jan.
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	223	...	...	25	Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	216	210	25	Dec.
Do. do. ...	...	212	206	25	Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do, do, do, } Akola do. do. do, }	224	...	...	25	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	228	...	...		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	230	...	...		do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	252	...	...	1 to 25	Mar
Do. (M. G.) ...	...	...	239	15 to 25	do
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...	...	219	213	25	Dec
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	215	209	5	an
Bengal (M. G.)	218	208	...		Nov
Do	210	200	...	25	Dec.
Do.	208	198	...	25	Jan.
Sind Punjab...	218	208	...	25	Nov.
Do.	210	200	...	25	Dec
Do.	208	198	...	25	Jan

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

Thursday.—Pressure has fallen and is low in Sind, but continues lowest in the east of the Bay. Cloud has decreased in lower Burma and has increased in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the East Central Provinces. Light rain has fallen in Burma and at Colombo, Tavoy and Diamond Island report one inch, and Colombo nearly half an inch. Temperature during the past day was above normal in Sind and Gujerat and below it in the United Provinces and Central Provinces. The lowest temperature last night was 15 degrees at Dras. Depression in Sind is not important, and fine weather is likely to continue everywhere except in Burma and North-east India where local rain is possible.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3RD NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced.

Khangaon.—Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Fair moderate cold. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton prospects much improved.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to decrease briskly in Lower Sind and has been steady or has changed by small amounts over the rest of the country. The barometer is from 05 to 07 in defect of normal in Sind.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are maximum 6deg. to 7deg. in excess at Bhavnagar Para and Madras; minimum 7deg. in excess at Karachi and 8deg. in defect at Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 99deg. at Deesa and Ahmedabad and the lowest 49deg. at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain in light showers fell at Colombo.

Weather.—Pressure being slightly below normal in Sind, the weather there appears to be somewhat unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE MARINE SURVEY OF INDIA.

WE draw attention last June to an anomalous state of things existing in connection with the Marine Survey of India. It was then pointed out that the head of the Survey, who is also the commander of the R.I.M. steamer Investigator, was not entitled to wear uniform as he had retired from the Royal Navy and held no commission in the Royal Indian Marine. The facts connected with the case were detailed, and the incongruity of an officer exercising disciplinary powers in plain clothes on one of His Majesty's ships and being invested with full executive powers over the whole of the "personnel" on board was strongly insisted upon. We suggested that the Government of India might possibly find a way out of the difficulty, but in spite of representations made by the officer himself and by the whole staff of the Marine Survey—the latter protesting against serving under an officer on the retired list, possessing no active rank whatever and not permitted to wear uniform—nothing has been done. The Government made no sign and even a second representation was not replied to. The result has been that the Investigator has put out to sea this month and the anomalous conditions to which attention was drawn remain unchanged. It is difficult to understand why no action has been taken, and it is certainly not creditable to the Military (and Marine) Department of the Government of India, who are the responsible authorities in this case, that they should have shirked a solution of the difficulty. They must be perfectly well aware of the discontent which has been excited in the Marine Survey, and they should be equal to facing the questions raised. If they have made up their minds to continue the arrangement under which a retired officer of the Royal Navy is to have one of the few good appointments open to the Royal Indian Marine they might at least grant him supernumerary rank in that Service. This would probably not satisfy those who have to serve under him, but it would at any rate put an end to the absurdity of the commander of the Investigator having always to appear in plain clothes, while all his subordinates are in uniform.—"Pioneer."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th ultimo, the following resolutions were adopted :—

A plan of the compound wall proposed to be erected round the plot agreed to be leased to Mr. Dorabji Dossabhoy on the reclamation south of Sassoon Dock, Colaba, was approved.

The Government Resolution, on the results of the year's work, as shown in the Trustees' Administration Report for the year 1903-04, was recorded.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 31st Oct 1904.	Total from 1st April to 31st Oct 1904.	For week ending 31st Oct 1903.	Total from 1st April to 31st Oct 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	625	19	631
Do. ,, out of ,, ...	20	634	24	633
Do. transported	12	521	26	567
Do. attended to	1	26	1	51
Do. warped	..	17	2	10

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALLAWAY—October 2, at "Avalon," Putney common, S. W., the wife of Hugh Callaway, M. I. C. E., of a daughter.
JACKSON—October 17, at 44 Park Street Calcutta, the wife of William Jackson Barrister, of a daughter.
PHILLIPS—Oct. 30, at "Lynn Regis," Mussoorie, the wife of Mr George A Phillips, of Farpur U P of twin sons.
WILKINSON—Oct 2, at Edgeworth, Simla, the wife of Major Edmund Wilkinson Indian Medical Service of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRERE—KING—Oct 29 at "All Saints" Cooncor by the Rev A W Atkinson Principal of the Lawrence Asylum uncle of the bride assisted by the Rev F E Cameron Chaplain Allan Gray Frere Lieut 86 Carnatic Infantry eldest son of Archdeacon Frere of Beyrout Syria to Aelia Katherine Millisa King (Dolly) second daughter of the late Dr King Director of the Geological Survey of India.
KELLEY—COOPER—Oct 26, at Holy Trinity Church Bellary by the Rev F W Heycock B A. Chaplain of Bellary Arthur Nathen Kelley staff sergeant to Louisa May eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs T R Cooper

DEATHS.

CAVE-BROWNE—October 29, at Howrah, Army Bereilli widow of the late John Asteley Cave-Browne, Benga Police, aged 39 years.
LEE—October 27, at Maigandale, Central Street Bangalore, Sophia Ines Lee, eldest daughter of the late Captain, Henry Lee, of the old 11th Madras Infantry, aged 76 years and 9 months.

	Rs.	a.
LILACINE, ... For wounds, bruises, mosquito bites, &c.	1	0
SICILIAN DEPILATORY, ... For removing superfluous hair.	1	8
ECLIPSE HAIR DESTROYER ..... A cheap Hair Destroyer.	0	4
RINGWORM OINTMENT..... In mud pots, cures promptly.	0	8
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR..... Phosphorus Nerve Tonic. Very powerful.	3	0
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR TABLETS ..... The above in tablet form.	1	0
INDIAN ASTHMA CURE ..... Gives prompt relief. The fumes are inhaled.	2	0
ASTHMATONES ..... From the receipt of a specialist.	1	8
PULMOTONES ..... For coughs and colds. Receipt on bottle.	1	8
SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL ..... A perfect emulsion. Easy to take.	1	0
PETROLEUM PECTORAL EMULSION ... Taken when Cod Liver Oil cannot be borne.	1	0
PAPARIDINE ..... For dyspepsia, torpid liver and constipation.	2	0
PAPARIDINE TABLETS .....Re. 1 and The above in tablet form.	2	0
EPILCURE ..... The great cure for Epilepsy.	1	8
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR ..... A perfect Dentifrice.	1	4
FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE..... For all kinds of Fever and Ague.	0	8

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical Chemists,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY,

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 8-6m., 8-47a. Low water, 1-40m., 2-31a.

Chandur Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.

FATAL FALL IN SLEEP.—Keshewji Purshotum, a Hindu lad aged twelve, residing with his father, on the second floor of a house in Samuel Street, while sleeping near a window from which one of the bars was missing, fell, on Wednesday night, through the opening into a sweeper's passage below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. When picked up, he was found to be dead.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of October, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,338. Among them the number of new admission was 1 015, classified as stated below :—Bhattias 79, Vanias 102, Brahmins 125, Lohanas 119, other castes 593, total 1,018. The average daily attendance was 107.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles and specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombassa Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. Loodiana will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU LAD.—The dead body of the Hindu lad, name unknown, aged about fourteen years, was found floating in a tank near the hospital for animals at Parel, yesterday afternoon. A dhotur was tied tightly round the neck which raised suspicion as to the cause of the boy's death. Information was circulated throughout the town by beat of buttakee, but no one has come forward to identify the body. The matter is being investigated by the police.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above-named Orphanage :—Shri Moteena Dharamsina Kanta through Shett Umachand Melapchand every year Rs. 325; Thaker Narandass Kanji Malji, Shri Gamu Shri Maskavalla Rs. 501; Shett Thakersey Mulji & Co. Rs. 111; Shett Jairam Madhaoji Rs. 25; one Hindu gentleman Rs. 51; Shett Chagandass & Co. Rs, 5; Shett Karsandass Lakhmidass Rs. 5; Shett Lakhmidass Ranchordass Rs. 4; Shett Lakhmidass Valadji Rs. 4; Shett Soondardass Dharamsey Rs. 5; Shett Hansraj & Co. Rs. 4; Shett Jeswandass Mulji Rs. 5; Shett Virji Vahalji Rs. 5; Shett Ruttansey Mulji Rs. 5; Shett Liladhar Dharsey Rs. 2.

EUROPEAN SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a European named Bernard Flynn, aged 35, was placed before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged under the provision of the Vagrancy Act. The accused was brought down to Bombay yesterday from Secundrabad in charge of Mr. H. Marchant, Chief Inspector of the Secundrabad Police and was placed before his Worship by the order of Major O. G. Jeners, Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad. The accused was destitute of means of livelihood and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse. The Magistrate remarked that the Cantonment Magistrate had a right to send the accused direct to the Workhouse and that the Cantonment Magistrate should be so informed.

CHARGE OF WILFUL TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged one Abdul Gafoor Kalakhan with wilfully trespassing in the premises of the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, Chaplain of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. It appeared that on Wednesday evening at about 7·40, the accused was seen in the complainant's drawing room and had in his hands a photograph. He was questioned as to how he came there, but returned no satisfactory answer, when asked to quit the room, he point blank refused to do so. The Police were communicated with and the accused arrested. The accused, during the trial created a great noise and the Magistrate remanded the case and ordered the accused to be sent to the police surgeon for inspection and report as to the state of his mind.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE ADAMJI PEERBHOY MILL.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry, regarding the death of Niloo Gungaji a Hindu, aged twenty years, employed as a piecer in the Adamji Peerbhoy Mill, at Tardeo. The circumstances under which the deceased met with the accident in the mill, have been reported. The deceased and three others were engaged in putting on a belt on the pulley on the main shaft in the Spinning Department on Saturday last when the belt which was not new and which had just been substituted for an old one, suddenly snapped and falling on the deceased, wound itself round his body, and lifted him up to the pulley. He sustained terrible injuries, which resulted in instantaneous death. The Jury returned a verdict that death was due to shock following multiple injuries caused by the deceased being accidentally caught in the belting of a mill machine.

APPLICATION BY A PARSI MERCHANT.—Mr. Ruttonshah Sorabji Talati, of the firm of Messrs. R. S. N. Talati and Co., appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday morning and presented an application, requesting that in case a complaint was made against him, his Worship would be pleased to issue a notice against him and give him an opportunity of explanation. He stated that he was a merchant and lived at Charni Road. He had heard rumours that some person or persons, with the viewof putting him into unnecessary trouble and to extort money from him were about to make some complaint against him in the Magistrates' Courts. He did not know who were the complainants and what would be the nature of the complaint. He was a respectable man doing large business in Bombay, China and Japan and he was afraid of being unnecessarily disgraced,—The application was filed.

THE SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.—The annual meeting of this Association, established for helping the poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community, was held in the Hall, of the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum, on Sunday Dr. J. S. Nerurkar B. Sc., L. M. & S., presided. Mr. G. M. Thenge B. A., the Honorary Secretary of the Association presented the third annual report which showed that last year was distinctly one of progress. The number of members increased to 104 and the total amount of subscription collected was Rs. 505-9-0 as against Rs. 437-15-0 in the previous year. The number of students taken up was 14 as against 8 in the previous year. Two of these were college students, and 11 high school students, the remaining one being a student of the local School of Art. Speeches were made by Mr. Thenge and the President, both of whom dwelt on the necessity of such an institution in the community and exhorted those present to work for the progress of the Institution on which depended the progress of the community to a large extent. The President referred also to the excellent work done by the Association and appealed for help. A vote of thanks to the President and to the Board of the Aryan Education Society, who kindly placed their hall at the disposal of the Association, terminated the proceedings.

ZANZIBAR NOTES.—A correspondent in Zanzibar writes: There is a marked improvement in the health of the town, the climate being now temperate.—The Trades Association established here, under the influence and management of Mr. Kekobad Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala, held a meeting early in October in the spacious hall of Mr. Damodar Jeyram, a leading merchant of this port, for the purpose of bidding farewell to the founder of the Union, on his approching departure for Bombay with his family and children, and for welcoming his successor, Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji, as chairman of the Association. The meeting unanimously expressed their regret at the departure of Mr. Kekobad, and at the same time recorded their pleasure at the arrival of Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla in their midst. An enjoyable dinner party was given to Mr. Kekobad by the native community of this commercial town. An "At Home" was held in the Victoria Gardens, in which the military officers of the garrison as well as those of the man-of-war in the harbour joined; and, a nautch party was also given in his honour—A cricket match was played between the young officers of the man-of-war "Forte" and the Union Club composed of Europeans, Parsis, Hindus and other residents of this place; the result was that the naval cricketers scored 85 runs, whereas the local team could put together 17 runs only. A return match was agreed upon; but meanwhile the man-of-war had received orders, to leave the port to proceed to the north; so the match was abandoned.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT WARDEN ROAD.—Last evening an entertainment was given at Warden Road in connection with the marriage of Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy with a daughter of the late Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana, which takes place to-day at the bungalow of Mr. Rahimbhoy Allana, agent of the Indo-China Mills, in the same locality. The invitation to the evening party were issued in the name of Messrs. Ebrahimbhoy Hasam and Hasumbhoy Visram, the guardians of the bridegroom, who is still a minor. The bungalow where the entertainment was given is pleasantly situated on rising hilly ground near "Somerset House," the residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee, at some distance from the main Breach Candy Road. The long and uphill passage was prettily decorated with flags, bunting and Chinese lanterns, and illuminated with stands of white lights and Kirson's lamps. The garden-grounds were similarly treated, while the trees in the compound presented a pleasant spectacle with numerous lanterns which hung from their branches. The verandahs looked resplendent with arches of fairy lamps and massive crystal chandeliers. The guests, among whom were representatives of different nationalities, were welcomed by Mr. Cassamally and his two guardians, and were escorted into the reception-hall, where the Australian ladies string band played for the amusement of the guests. After partaking of light refreshments, the party dispersed at a late hour.

MOTORISTS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

STRICTURES ON SPEED.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rahimtoola Abdulla, a Borah, and Sulleman Saudagar, a Mahomedan, were charged by Inspector Fish, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the first accused with driving a motor car in a rash and negligent manner and also without having a license and the second accused with employing Rahimtoola to drive his motor car without a license on the 10th October, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Ipleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 10th October a motor car belonging to the second accused and occupied by both the accused and a Borah, came out of the yellow gate of the dock. The car was driven by the first accused, who had no license to drive it. He was, besides, driving it in a manner so rash and negligent, that while taking a turn on the main road the car collided with a man who was standing in a stooping position in the middle of the road and opening the hydrant to water the road. The man was knocked down and the car passed over him. He sustained injuries to his head and other parts of the body. The police stopped the car and the injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

It was urged onbehalf of the defence that the second accused was neither the owner of the car, nor had he employed the first accused to drive it. The car belonged to the second accused's grandfather, who had before the accident applied for a license for himself and for the first accused, which were granted by the Commissioner of Police.—The first accused in his statement before the Magistrate, admitted having driven the car without a license, but denied having driven it in a rash and negligent manner. He said the accident was due to a number of carts standing on the roadside at the time. To avoid these carts, he took a broad turn, which resulted in the accident.

His Worship in disposing of the case observed that almost all the motorists in Bombay drove their cars at an extraordinary pace and he did not understand why the police did not bring more of them before the Court. The Magistrate did not understand why the indulgence of driving at an extraordinary pace was allowed to motorists by the police. His Worship fined the first accused Rs. 75 and acquitted the second accused.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	3	2	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli.....	2	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals..... ...	0	1	8
Total.....	8	5	93
Total plague deaths to date...	277,399	229,294	
Same date last year	4	3	75

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1904.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE SIRKAR.

So much has been said and written of the Cossacks, who are to lead in the attack on the North-West Frontier, when Russia has reached the degree of madness necessary to induce her to make it, that Lieut-Colonel Wylly, C. B. has taken the trouble to write at length of the "Soldiers of the Sirkar" who will meet them. Colonel Wylly says nothing of the Russian advance, and perhaps attaches no more importance to General Kuropatkin's scheme than most of us. He bases his sketch on the Lhasa Expedition, and speaks of the soldiers who took part in that. They are precisely the same men, and it is a good thing to know that whereas the Cossack is but an irregular and a bad imitation of what he was, our own men are very much better than they were, and each year adds to their efficiency. Moreover they are led by officers, "who are all, in the strictest sense of the word, professional soldiers, better trained, less dry nursed and more experienced than their brother officers of the British service, while the men, who follow them, are splendid material, admirably taught, and imbued with a real admiration for, and belief in, the Englishmen who lead them." We presume Colonel Wylly includes the men of the Bombay Command as well as those of Bengal and the Punjab, to whom he devotes himself. For now they are practically the same, and some of the Bombay regiments would hold their own very easily alongside those of either of the other Commands. Brahmans, Dogras, Garhwalis, Gurkhas, Jats, Hindustani and Punjabi Mahomedans, Pathans, Rajputs and Sikhs however, form the bulk of the Indian Army, and Colonel Wylly's study of the different attributes from which each derives his special value as a fighting man is acceptable at the present time. Objection may be taken to the fact that he has arranged his list alphabetically instead of according to recognised merit. But for obvious reasons he has done well.

It is not possible to go through Colonel Wylly's article in detail, but we think we shall be able to show that his comparative assessment of the various classes is approximately correct. He is not an advocate of the development of the Brahman soldiery of which there are now only two regiments, and those who know them, will, we think, agree with him that the Brahman would make a better policeman than a soldier—a fine cantonment soldier, the Brahman gives no trouble and is smart on parade; but his caste, which obliges him to strip and wash before he can cook and eat his food, prevents him roughing it with other troops while on service—a distinct disadvantage as may be easily perceived. The Dogras are the Indian Highlanders with Rajput blood in them. They have their good points, also their shortcomings. A self-respecting man with a high sense of honour, law-abiding, full of quiet and resolute courage when face to face with danger, and with the sentiment of loyalty deeply ingrained in his nature, yet the Dogra has neither the grit, the "go," nor the vigour of some of the races from which our recruits are drawn. They are also more priest-ridden than men of the plains, but it must be said to their credit that, when the necessities of the service require it, they fling their caste prejudices aside. Their conduct on the Black Mountain stands to their credit, and at Ghazikote they earned undoubted distinction. The Garhwali is well thought of. He is a man of good physique, vigour and endurance and, although not, in the opinion of Colonel Wylly, so sturdy as the Gurkha or so free from caste prejudices, he is, at the same time, far more intelligent and likely for that reason to make, perhaps, a better officer. Of the Gurkhas, as might be expected, Colonel Wylly writes in terms of the highest praise. For more than fifty years, he observes, the Gurkhas have fought for us in the forefront of the Empire's battles; one can only wish that we had more of them and that the Pax Britannica may never destroy or diminish their fighting value. Since the relaxation of its restrictions by the Nepal Durbar, the number of Gurkha battalions has been increased and that is well, for the Gurkha is steady, phlegmatic, cheery and indomitable. His ardour in action is said to spring rather for the warmth of enthusiasm than of mere excitement, and we are glad to notice that Colonel Wylly attaches little importance to the tales of cruelty and bloodthirstiness which have sometimes been brought against him.

The Jats are admittedly good fighting material and of soldierly instincts, of good physique, though not so sturdily made as some of the Northern races. Hindustani Mahomedans and Pathans deserve sympathy, for their martial qualities are, to some extent, impaired, but they can and do still supply the Indian Army with numbers of recruits of good quality. The Punjabi Mahomedans are better as a fighting class. Though not so strictly warlike, they are more martial than most of the other Punjab castes. They are found to be very intelligent and make excellent native officers while few Punjab regiments—not being class regiments—are complete without at least a couple of companies of Punjabi Mahomedans. Colonel Wylly writes somewhat mournfully of the Pathan, fearing that through lack of opportunity to use it, his sword will grow blunt. Nothing, says he, is finer than their physique, nothing worse than their morals. Gallant and courageous, trained in the arts of the skirmisher and imbued with the love of fighting and, if reckless of the lives of others, he is certainly not sparing of his own. Nothing could be happier than Colonel Wylly's description of the Pathan, but he quotes Colonel Holdich in furtherance of what he says: "the Pathan will shoot his own relations just as soon as the relations of his enemy—possibly sooner, and he will shoot them from behind." The Rajput is pithily disposed of. He is at his best when things are going well and is not so good as some other of our troops under reverses; he is a somewhat haughty but brave soldier, and has fought for us from the days of Clive up to now, but his caste prejudices are rather against him on active service, though even in this respect things are very much better than they used to be. Of the Sikhs we have a high eulogium, as might be expected. They are the finest type of fighting men to be found in all Asia, the model of everything that is best and noblest in a native gentleman—invariably to be relied on alike in the moment of victory or in the dark hours of defeat or disaster. Take him all in all, the Sikh is an ideal fighting man, the first of ours in India, true as the steel he wears, a brave soldier and a courteous gentleman, loyal, resolute and cool in action, a warrior both by instinct and by tradition. Such are the men who will defend us in the North and who will acquit themselves with distinction when side by side with British troops. We need have little fear for our security.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

THERE are indications, in the huge schemes of railway development, of a rapid and general improvement in the value of the Hudson's Bay Company's vast estates. The Canadian Pacific is pushing out extensions in various directions; and the Grand Trunk, as is well known, has projected the great transcontinental line, the Grand Trunk Pacific, upon which work is just being commenced. Whatever effect that daring scheme may have upon the finances of the Grand Trunk Company, even if the new line does not pay, there can be no two opinions as to the advantages which will accrue to the Hudson's Bay Company, through the midst of whose territory the new railway will run. It is not as if the Company depended entirely upon future developments for its income. It is well established in prosperity. It certainly ought to be well established in something or other, seeing that it has reached the ripe age of two hundred and thirty-four years, being the oldest Company we can boast, except the New River Company which has been called New for two-hundred and eighty four years. The vigour of its old age is wonderful. The Hudson's Bay Company has a regular income of some £100,000 a year from the profits of its fur and store trade. As the country is reclaimed from the state of wilderness, the fur trade must wane, but the reclamation can certainly not be to the disadvantage of the Company. Its stores alone must give increased profit; the fact that there are two-hundred and fifteen of them suffices to suggest that the majority are in districts whose trade would derive advantage from an access of population. That the Company's prosperity and potentialities, are to some extent, realised is shown in the fact that its ten-pound shares have reached forty-seven; and as there are one hundred thousand of these, the market valuation of the Company's capital is £4,700,000. Employment in the Company's service is much sought after, and dreary and monotonous as the life is in the outlying stations in the Artic Circle, the Company never has any difficulty in finding men to devote their lives to its interests. It will be remembered that the first authentic news of Andre's fate was brought in from one of these outlying stations by Mr. Ashton Alston, a son of the Arctic explorer, who in the later "eighties" was an officer of a sailing vessel trading between Bombay and Mauritius.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

THE standing reports regarding the agricultural situation in the Presidency show little change from the accounts which have been given for some weeks past. There has been no rain in Gujerat or Sind recently, and but little fell in other parts of the Presidency during the past week. In the Ahmedabad district the jowari crop has withered in parts of the Parantej taluka and is suffering in portions of the Sanand taluka. In the latter area the standing cotton has also been seriously affected, being described as perishing in parts of Gogha Petha. Standing crops of pulses, tobacco and cotton are suffering in the Kaira district, and in Broach jowari is withering, while throughout the district rain is needed for the cultivation of rabi crops. The conditions in the Olpad taluka of Surat, the most seriously affected portion of that district, remain as previously noted, while the crops in the Chorasi and Bulsar talukas are also decaying. In other respects conditions throughout Gujerat are much as previous reports have represented. In the Konkan districts there seems to be little relief from the presence of locust hoppers, though the extent of the damage inflicted by them is but vaguely indicated. The fodder difficulty seems to have disappeared from most districts, and prices are generally steady. In the Dharwar district the price of fodder is rising. The cotton crops in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar in Sind have reached the stage when the picking of the cotton has begun.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

In the matter of public health Bombay has throughout this year been a less favourable place of residence than it was last year; and the portents seem to indicate that the close of the year will be marked by a severe visitation of plague. According to recent precedent in Bombay, the plague should now be at a very low point, if the usual cold weather epidemic is to be a mild one, but it continues to be the case that the present incidence of the disease is greater than it was last year. A total of sixty fatal cases during the week ended on Tuesday is not of itself unduly high compared with the figures of an epidemic in full fury, but compared with the forty-five of the corresponding period of last year, it gives occasion for uneasiness. A week ago the number recorded was sixty-three and the previous return gave sixty-eight, so that on the three weeks a slight decline in the mortality is to be noted. The deaths from all causes during the past week numbered 600, a decrease of twenty compared with the preceding week, but an increase of eighty on the figures of the corresponding week last year. Diseases of the respiratory system head the list of fatal maladies with a total of 191 deaths, debilty and old age coming next with 100. Fatal cases of diarrhœa and dysentery declined to fifty-six and there were forty four deaths from fevers. The satisfactory feature of the vital statistics is the continued rise in the birth rate as compared with last year.

REPORTS from Peshawar show that the Zakka Khel Afridis have apparently no intention of carrying out their threat of further raiding.

MR. LOUIS DANE will take a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps with him to Kabul. Mahomed Akbar Khan, son of the Chief of Hoti, is the cadet selected.

MAJOR HAYASHI, Japanese Attache in India, is now making an extensive tour along the North-West Frontiers, before proceeding to Calcutta for the cold weather.

THE Kabul Mission will be received at Landi Khana in the third week in November by the Amir's officials, and the necessary escort. The journey to Kabul will be by easy stage.

FINAL orders regarding the big scheme of irrigation in the Punjab should shortly be issued. The necessary plans and estimates have been prepared, and the financial arrangements have been thoroughly threshed out. The work will last ten years if not longer.

AT the request of the Director-General of Indian Stores (India Office), an experimental wrap-reel for testing the length of cotton yarn has been for a considerable time under observation at the testing house of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, with a view to its adoption by the principal Indian Customs Houses. A statement from the manager of the testing house reports favourably upon the reliability of the apparatus. It was resolved that—subject to a prior reference to certain expert authorities and to their concurrence—the use of the wrap-reel should be recommended for adoption as a standard reel.

THE Venesta tea lead is about to be made in Calcutta, says "Capital," and very likely the making of the tea boxes themselves will follow as another industry later on. The machinery for rolling the tea lead has already arrived, and will be capable when in full working order, of rolling out 10,000 tons per annum. Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co. are the Calcutta Agents. The lead is to be imported from Australia. There is abundance of lead ore in India. It might not pay to extract the lead for export, but to extract it for the purpose of supplying the raw material for a local industry might mean a profit to an enterprising lead-mine owner.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 1st November was 600, giving a death-rate of 40·20 per annum per thousand as against 34·84 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·56 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 44 died from fevers; 60, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 1, cholera; 5, leprosy; 50, phthisis; 49, diseases of the nervous system; 141, affections of the respiratory organs; 36, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 41, still-born; 100, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 24; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 303; Hindu low caste, 74; Musalman, 123; Parsee, 18; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 1; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 434 as against 401, the corresponding period of last year, and 302, the average over the past five years.

A THOUSAND carrier pigeons are said to be in use at Vladivostok.

IN the opinion of the editor of our local contemporary Cheung kok-po ("The China") there will be another boxer outbreak after the Japan Russian War. In the same manner that Minister Kong Hi was sent to South China to raise funds for military purposes before the Boxer trouble, Tit Leung has left on a similar mission. The Kwangsi rebels are at present creating considerable disturbance, not only in Kwangsi Province itself, but also in a part of Kwangtung.

A TELEGRAM from Rome to the "Petit Parisien" announces that the Vatican is causing to be printed and prepared in secret a history of the relations between France and Rome since the Revolution. The aim of this history will, it is said, be to show that a separation would be disadvantageous both for France and the Holy See, but much the more so for the former. Little importance is attached now to this document, which is manifestly a preconcerted reply to the Priand Bill regarding separation.

THE Five Academies constituting the Institute of France have met and solemnly pondered the question of Napoleon's hat. It was very proper that, if there was going to be a storm, the regulator of storms, the Clerk of the Weather himself, should preside. This was M. Mascart, of the Academy of Science, who controls the weather at the Bureau Central de Meteorologie. The hat which Napoleon wore at Waterloo had become the property of the artist Gerome, who had given £68) for it. Gerome left it in his will to the Musee C nde at Chantilly, which now belongs to the Institute, on the death of the Duc d'Aumale. But here is the delicate position. The museum is full of souvenirs of the Duc d'Enghien, shot without trial by Napoleon, and of his family. Could the hat lie down with the other relics?—that was the question the Institute discussed for an hour. Finally the learned disputants decided that it could. In the words of one of the Academicians: The hat of Austerlitz (where Napoleon defeated the Austrians and Russians) may well neighbour the flag of Rocroy (Prince of Conde's defeat of the Spanish).

AFTER the concierge, who is capable of most things, there is no person in the cosmos of Paris quite so fearsome as the "huissier a chaine d'argent." He is a somewhat rare bird, and is only to be met with in the Ministries. If you wish to see the great man, or the great man's immediate entourage, it is through the functionary in fine raiment and a silver chain about his neck that the favour must come. They are the real sovereigns of the State; it is they who give you your audience or refuse it, according to whether you have made a good impression upon them or not. Consequently, every suitor burns incense to the "huissier." Even a "huissier" is human, and often has children. The wise man, therefore, inquires tenderly after the off-spring, and hopes that the sons at least will follow the noble profession of their father. It is hardly surprising, that, in process of time, the door-keeper in the house of the mighty should regard himself as exceptionally strong. "Ah, I think we shall make something of him," remarks one "huissier" to another of the Minister himself, or he talks to the statesman face to face, "Sir, you may count on us; I hope we may count on you." That is the "huissier" unattached; when he becomes "syndique," as there is talk of his doing then there will be hardly room for him and the President in France.

CHAPTERS OF ITALIAN HISTORY.

NAPOLEON AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

IT is, no doubt, an odd way to begin a notice of a book, by a reference to the author's "Postscript"; but in the present case it is only mere justice to the author to do so. Mr. Johnston tells us that "since the above (that is to say, the whole two volumes) was written, more than four-fifths of the MS. of this book has been lost while out of my hands." He is, therefore, fairly entitled to claim that his work has suffered from the necessity of re-writing from memory, and by the loss of extracts and notes from original material, which he has been unable to reproduce with the completeness he desired. Nevertheless, we can assure the author, in all sincerity, that we should never have detected the imperfections which he too modestly attributes to his work, and that we regard his book, "The Nepoleonic Empire in Southern Italy and the Rise of the Secret Societies," as a serious and valuable contribution to the history of the amazingly dramatic period in which its action takes place.

Our author justly remarks, in his preface, writes a Reviewer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," that, in spite of the extraordinary combination of Nature and History to render Naples one of the most attractive spots on the earth's surface, the history of the period—most important from every possible point of view—has never yet received the amount of attention it deserves. The southern end of the Italian Peninsula was, as he says, "in one sense the strategic centre and turning-point of the great war between France and England." From 1806 to 1814 the key to the route to India was the Straits of Messina, a fact which has been obscured by the interest of the Peninsular War. But Napoleon's invasion of Italy had another than the purely Military result. That result was political; it consisted in the birth of that national spirit which, in the fulness of time, was to lead to the "Risorgimento." This book is, therefore, concerned not only with the vicissitudes of the struggle for the Mediterranean between England and France, but with "the fall of feudalism, the creation of a national spirit by the French conquest, and the eventual manifestation of that spirit through the agency of the secret societies in the first and most remarkable of the Italian national movements of the Risorgimento.

LAWLESSNESS AND BRIGANDAGE.

Let us pass to our author's development of this double thesis. To follow him in detail through something like 600 pages is impossible, within the limits of available space; we can only present to the reader a few of the more striking pictures which the two volumes offer. In his first chapter, on "The state of Naples in 1805," we have a vivid picture of the condition of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies of that period:—

The lawlessness and brigandage of the provinces was represented in the capital by the turbulence and criminality of the lazzaroni.

They were the fishermen, street hawkers, beggars, and thieves of Naples, and recalled in a vague way the Roman plebs, and the crowd of the Agora, whence they might have their descent. The system under which they were governed had not varied much since the days of the Cæsars.

As the Roman Emperors humoured them by the judicious ministration of bread and the games of the circus, so Ferdinand of Bourbon declared that to rule them three things were necessary—feste, fesce, e farina—holidays, scaffolds, and bread; the method had not changed in twenty centuries. The lazzaroni were not an organized corps, though possessed of a wonderful corporate instinct, or power of rapidly acting in masses. Superstition, laziness, and dirt equally commanded their allegiance; they observed no law save under compulsion. They lived free from the conventional trammels of society. Many of them had neither family nor name; one out of three answered to that of "Sposeto." This was derived from the 'esposti' or foundlings who were numerous, and were cared for in one of the largest charitable institutions of Naples.

The numbers of the lazzaroni were formidable, and our author estimates that they amounted to 150,000 when, in 1799, they opposed the entry of the French troops under General Championnet into Naples, and they had no more devoted friend—essentially one of themselves—than King Ferdinand I. Mr. Johnston gives us a vivid picture of that monarch.

He found the associates of his early years among grooms, game-keepers, and men of low birth, with whom he cultivated and acquired a truly Neapolitan vulgarity of speech and manner. During his whole life Ferdinand retained the use of the dialect and tricks early caught and few of his habits gave more delight to his faithful subjects than that of having macaroni served in his box at the opera, and lapping it up with all the grimaces and antics of a "lazzaro."

THE BONAPARTES.

It was this refined and amiable Sovereign who had to vacate his throne in a hurry to give place, first to a brother of Napoleon, Joseph Bonaparte, and then (when Joseph was "bombarded" King of Spain by his Imperial—and imperious—brother) to the Great Man's brother in-law, Joachim Murat. Joseph Bonaparte was a clever, rather weak, but quite well-meaning, man, who sincerely desired to do his duty by the people over whom an amazing freak of fortune had set him. Had he been allowed to stay at Naples it is possible he would have done some good there; but he was suddenly ordered to Madrid as King of Spain, where his equally good intentions were frustrated by the fact that the Spaniards would have nothing to do with him and succeeded in convincing Napoleon that they meant to have their own way. Poor "Pope" fled from Madrid with enormous plunder, and all his Spanish adherents with him, narrowly escaping capture by Wellington after the battle of Victoria. Joachim Murat's fate was, in the end, even less enviable than that of Joseph Bonaparte (who, at least, left Naples with some show of dignity), whereas Murat, after Waterloo, attempted to imitate Napoleon's return from Elba, started from Ajaccio, landed at the little Neapolitan Port of Pizzo, and endeavour to rouse the local population. The local population were roused with great promptitude; but the first thing they did was to seize Murat, half murder him and hand him over to the restored Bourbon authorities, by whom he was promptly tried by court-martial, convicted, sentenced to death and—shot. Mr. Johnston thus describes the last scene:

It was now four o'clock in the afternoon. A parting letter to his wife and children written, the priest's absolution received, Murat was more fully prepared than he had been often enough in his life to meet death. An officer stood waiting at the door, and as he rose from his knees he said to the priest: "Let us go and accomplish the will of God."

Outside was a dark passage, and, nearly immediately to the left, three steps down. At the foot of the steps a chair was placed, and in a narrow little area in front of it stood the firing party. So cramped was the space that the twelve men who composed it had to be placed in three ranks. Murat came down and faced them. The chair he refused. The front rank was so close to him that their muskets nearly touched his breast. In his left hand Joachim held a miniature of his wife and children; of all those present he was the most calm and self-controlled. Deliberately and clearly he ordered the soldiers to present arms and to go through the necessary manœuvres, but the men were so moved that the line of muskets came up very unsteadily and ill-directed. He then said: Spare my face, aim at the heart, and trying with his right hand to draw in the muskets towards his breast, gave the word to fire.

'Twas an inglorious end as inglorious as that of his old comrade in arms, Ney but at least it may be said of Murat that he was worthy of a better fate than was the Bourbon buffoon whom Napoleon had driven off the throne of Naples.

THE CARBONARI.

Mr. Johnston's second volume is devoted to a fascinating and little known subject—the rise of the Italian Secret Societies. Of such a movement as that it is obviously impossible that a complete history should ever be written, but here we have a very full (and, so far as we are able to judge, a very trustworthy) account of the extraordinary subterranean drama.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE OUTRAGE INQUIRY.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

RUSSIAN SHIPS SHADOWED.

THE COMPENSATION.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Negotiations are progressing and the Commission of Inquiry will probably consist of an Admiral jurist on both sides and naval officers from neutral Powers.

Great Britain favours Paris and Russia the Hague as the place of meeting. Other essential points require most careful consideration.

The fleet will probably be a thousand miles off before the Inquiry begins.

The Russian Officers left behind are the Captain of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's flag-ship, another Captain and two Lieutenants.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) states that Great Britain has proposed that the Commission of Inquiry shall consist of four delegates appointed by Great Britain, Russia, France and the United States respectively, the fifth to be selected by these, and the Commission to sit in Paris.

At the instance of the Counsel for Government, the Coroner's jury at the inquest at Hull on the fishermen, killed in the North Sea, simply found that the deceased fishermen were killed by a shot fired by Russian warships without any warning or provocation.

Four Russian battleships passed the mouth of the Tagus closely followed by four British cruisers, doubtless Admiral Walker's squadron.

The "Morning Post" has reason to believe that arrangements have been made for British squadrons to shadow the Baltic fleet throughout their voyage by both routes.

LATER.

The witnesses at the Hull inquest on the fishermen were emphatic in their statements that there were no torpedo boats present when the Russians attacked the trawlers.

The proceedings at Gibraltar on Tuesday remain unexplained beyond the suggestion that they were a continuance of the mobilization manœuvres.

The four Russian officers, detained at Vigo, have arrived at Paris and proceeded to St. Petersburg.

LONDON Nov. 2.

Mr. Balfour presided at a Cabinet Council to-day which lasted an hour and a half.

Reuter (Tokio) says that Russian prisoners captured in a sortie at Port Arthur declare the fall to be near at hand. Food is insufficient and the garrison is greatly reduced.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Later advices confirm the reports that the Japanese have gained such advantage at Port Arthur that the main defences must fall when attacked, although Tigers Tail is still defensible for another month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 2nd November, states that the papers are disappointed that the ships of the Baltic Fleet at Vigo have not been detained, and consider their departure irreconcilable with Mr. Balfour's speech.

The "Times" believes that the official explanation will fail to satisfy the public.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo De Paris" says that Russia is prepared to pay a million roubles compensation.

[Calculating the proposed compensation of a million roubles on the basis of the Russian Imperial, a gold coin equivalent to fifteen roubles the amount is equal to over £105,000 or more than sixteen and three-quarter lakhs of rupees.]

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR.

STOESSEL'S ANSWER.]

"MY SOLDIERS ARE GRANITE CLIFFS."

Numbers of the "Novy Krai," smuggled out of Port Arthur, refer to Japanese appeals to the garrison to surrender, which Chinese emissaries attempt to circulate among the soldiers.

One of these proclamations reads, "The Russians must surrender, or all be killed, therefore why not trust themselves to the magnanimity of the great Mikado. Soldiers, come to the Japanese camp, where you will be fed and clothed, and sent home safely. Japan is not warring against you, and it is untrue that we are enemies of Christianity."

The "Novy Krai" for 10th July contains a counter-proclamation from General Stoessel, in which he refers to false proclamations written in Russian characters, but in a Jewish jargon. . . . . The enemy does not know our glorious army, if he thinks to seduce the brave soldier from allegiance to his faith and to the Orthodox Czar. I have sent this stupid proclamation to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Viceroy, that all may know the base means employed against our dear Fatherland. . . . . My soldiers are granite cliffs, and for their enemies feel only pity."

A Russian correspondent named Viazemsky draws the following painful picture of the condition of the Manchurian natives.

Nearly every village and farm on the way from Haicheng was burnt to the ground, sometimes through shell-fire, sometimes through the carelessness of the soldiers, sometimes through the necessity for destroying shelter for the enemy.

"I saw the most harrowing sights. For a mile along the road there were hungry, almost naked Chinese women, most carrying babies, all starved, filthy, hideous, and clamorous for food. The crying of the wizened children rang in our ears for days afterwards.

"One ruined village we passed through seemed inhabited entirely by cripples and old people. All the able-bodied had fled, and some of these ancient wrecks threw themselves at our feet and whined for food. A crust dropped by one soldier was seized by a living skeleton. We expected to see him bolting it voraciously, but, to our astonishment and shame the old man broke it into three tiny portions, and handed two to fellow-sufferers.

"Scores must have died of starvation. Many chewed the unripe ears of grain. We passed on the road first one little girl, then some miles further on another, and finally the mother, lying dead with her husband sitting stolidly beside her. This would be only one of many families wiped out by the war."

LEAVING THE WOUNDED.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

"All our wounded," writes Lieut. Nazhivin, who took part in the Motienling fighting, "were carried away if they could walk or hobble with assistance, but we had to leave several of the badly wounded behind.

"It was all right leaving officers, but the wounded privates imagined that they would be tortured by the Japanese, and many cried to us either to take them or put them out of pain.

"I witnessed one most affecting incident. A young man named Feodorenko, son of our grizzled sergeant, was badly wounded in the stomach, and lay in a trench among a heap of dead. Over him bent his father, crying like a little child, and exclaiming. 'My son, my son!'

Reschetizky called, Come on, Feodorenko, we must be off!

It's my son, your honour.

Say good-bye to him, then!

Never mind, Mikhail, said the father, the Japs won't harm you.

Come on, repeated Reschetizky.

The old man again bent over the lad, and this time he got an answer.

Go, father, you'll be killed if you stay.

The bullets began to whistle overhead. The sergeant rose.

Now, my lad, he said, I won't see you again in this world. Do you want water?

We can't wait any longer, rang out the words.

Feodorenko stooped, and poured the water from his flask into the boy's mouth.

Good-bye, Mikhail, he said. And all the soldiers around shouted, Good-bye, Mikhail, and continued the retreat.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY.

British Congratulations.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The "Times" on the occasion of the Mikado's birthday offers the congratulations and good wishes of the British people, and comments on the antiquity of the dynasty and remarks that the reign covers a whole period of extraordinary intellectual revolution whereby the Japanese are assimilated entirely to alien civilization.

Other papers have similar articles.

MR. BALFOUR'S INDISPOSITION.

Mr. Balfour is suffering from phlebitis and will not attend the Guildhall banquet.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

Date of Departure.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

It is stated that Lord Curzon starts for India about the 25th instant.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The general evidences of improvement in Lady Curzon's condition are maintained, but the recovery of her strength is slow.

SIR A. T. ARUNDEL'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

Sir Arundel T. Arundel leaves Simla on tour on the 10th instant. His dates of arrival at the various places he visits are as follow: Raichur 13th instant, Arkonum 14th, Madura 15th, Bangalore 16th, Madras 19th, Mandapam 20th, Erode 22nd, Conoor 23rd, Madras 26th, Bezwada 28th, and Howrah the 1st December.

THE RESIDENT AT MYSORE.

Mr. Tucker, on being relieved of his duties of Resident in Mysore by Sir James Bourdillon, is temporarily posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

BOMBAY'S NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Lt. Col J. A. L. Montgomery has resigned his seat in the Council of the Governor-General.

The Honble Mr. A. D. Younghusband I. C. S. Commissioner C. D., Bombay, has been nominated an Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. J. Oliphant Asst. Engineer, Rajputana and Central India, is temporarily transferred to Punjab.

Mr. C. Inglis is appointed Asst. Loco. Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Messrs. George and Spurgeon are appointed Asst. Loco. Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 3.

A cricket match, Poona Gymkhana versus Islam Cricket Club, was played to-day and resulted in an easy win to the Gymkhana. The following are the scores:—

ISLAM CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. Nizamudin b Hartley	6
Mr. Mahabool b Stevens	0
Mr. Mirza Yussuf b Stevens	10
Mr. Shaik Husein b Hartley	16
Mr. Shaik Abdul Khadur st. Dickson b Hartley	0
Mr. Abdul Khadur c Stevens b Umfreville	20
Mr. Shaik Noor Mahomed c Carnegie b Stevens	58
Mr. P. S. Khan b Umfreville	3
Mr. Shaik Mahomed not out	14
Mr. Jamal, b Stevens	2
Mr. Laloo Mahomed, c Butler, b Stevens	4
Extras	18
Total	152

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr. Dickson, b Mahomed Yussuff	50
Hon'ble Butler, c Kashir, b Laloo	36
Major Carnegy, b Mahomed Yussuff	48
Major Leslie, not out	101
Mr. Hartley, b Laloo	0
Captain Umfreville, b Abdul	18
Colonel Stevens, b Nizamudin	1
Mr. Hooper, not out	13
Mr. Yates, Mr. Macgregor, Rager Shah } did not out	
Extra	16
Total	288

We regret to hear that Lieutenant Lorimer, British Vice-Consul at Ahwaz, Persia, has been shot through the wrist by the Lur tribesmen, while he was on tour in their country. Major Douglas, Attaché at Teheran, was with him at the time and will, no doubt, take the necessary steps for obtaining satisfaction from the offenders who are robbers almost by profession and a standing danger to travellers in Western Persia.

THE CRASTER FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The case against E. H. Cowie, the solicitor, in connection with the Craster frauds, was resumed to-day, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused handed in a written statement, which was not read in Court, and the contents of which are unknown to the press reporters. Several witnesses, who were already examined when extradition was asked for, were again examined and the case adjourned till Saturday, for the evidence of Captain Craster.

EVASION OF STAMP DUTY ON SHARE TRANSFERS.

In a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Babu Mohananda Gupta, Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, states that on comparing the figures for the last few years regarding the sale of share transfer stamps, it has come to his notice that the sale of these stamps is palpably on the decrease. Enquiries made of the Bank managers revealed the fact that the decrease is mainly due to a growing practice in the Share Market to issue blank and unstamped certificates of transfer signed by the seller only. This practice is uniformly adhered to in all speculative transactions. In these cases the body of certificates is never filled up with the name of the purchaser nor stamped, thus affording ample opportunities to indulge in intermediate transfers without number until a purchaser comes forward to buy shares for the purpose of an investment.

"This," says the Collector, "is an open attempt at fraud on the Stamp Revenue, which the Legislature never anticipated. I would, therefore, request you to be good enough to favour me with an expression of your opinion on the subject as to the best means to protect Government Revenue without interfering in any way with the speculative run of business in the Share Market."

The Chamber of Commerce are considering the matter.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN STRONG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 3.

The body of Captain Strong, Transport and Supply Department, who was drowned on Tuesday, while boating in the Hoosein Saugor tank, though vigilantly searched, has not yet been traced.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Broughton, 1st Gurkha Rifles, is transferred to the 2nd Gurkhas as a Double Company Officer.

Captain Sweet, 2nd Gurkhas, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service troops.

The deaths on the 1st instant are reported of Lieutenant A. Reynolds, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Meerut and of Lieutenant H. M. Strong, S. and T Corps at Secunderabad.

Major General Clements assumed the command of the Sirhind Brigade last Tuesday.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Major Melville Walker (Royal Artillery) resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th October.

The following Notification by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished:—

His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Major Arthur Kempster Leslie, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

The Inspector-General of Cavalry in India arrived in Bombay yesterday. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a. m. (local time) to announce his arrival.

Colonel Kelley, R. E., Assistant Adjutant General, Quetta, has been nominated as the military member of the Survey Committee, which meets in Calcutta on the 15th November.

ARRIVALS—NOV. 2.

Lieut-Col W Huskisson, R E from Calcutta.
Major W P Alexander, R G A from Darjeeling.
Capt P N Cruickshank, R G A from Colombo.
Capt B F Wingate, R A M C from Bareilly.
2nd-Lieut W S T Moreland, Oxford Light Infantry, from Umballa.
2nd-Lieut R. Tilly, S Lancashire Regiment, from England.
Capt A Ferguson Davie, 53rd Sikhs, from Peshawar.
Lieut. H Burton, Q O Corps of Guides, from Mardan.

DEPARTURES—NOV. 2.

Lieut-Col W Huskisson, R E, to England.
2nd-Lieut R Tilly, South Lanc. Regt, to Jubbulpore.
Lieut L Lunham, I M Service, to Neemuch.
2nd-Lieut H F Storey, 2nd Suffolk Regt, to Karachi.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

The hired Transport Sicilia, Captain G. H. C. Weston, N.R.N., arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Southampton, which port she left on the 11th October, and called at Port Said and Suez. She brought drafts from home and 1st Highland Light Infantry from Suez, consisting of 54 officers, 9 ladies, and 5 children, 22 warrant officers, 21 women and 24 children, 1,091 non-commissioned officers and men, 52 women and 54 children. The troops will be landed to-day, at the Sassoon Dock and will be despatched to Deolali in three special troop trains. The 1st Highland Light Infantry, will thence be despatched Chakratta. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Lt-Col Lysaght, Bedford Regt	Lt Watson, R A M C
Major and Mrs Vores, R H A	Lt McCullock, I Army
Maj Le Quesne, V C, R A M C	Lt Testing, 1st Drag Guards
Maj and Mrs Bate and 4 children, R A M C	Lt Nicholson, 1st So Lanc Regt
Maj Glanville, R E	2nd-Lt Malcolm, Unattached List
Maj Vaughan, (D S O), 10th Hussars	2nd-Lt Miers, Unattached List
Maj Gibbes, Bedford Regt	2nd-Lt Mcarthur, Unattached List
Capt Pilcher, R E	2nd-Lt Napier, N Staff Regt
Capt and Mrs Boyle, R A M C	2nd-Lt Rees, 13th Hussars
Capt Meyer, R E	2nd-Lt Dickinson, 1st Som L I
Capt Legget, R G A	2nd-Lt Brown, 1st E York Regt
Capt Woods, 1st So Lanc Regt	2nd-Lt Hay, Unattached List
Lt Pollock-Morris, I Army	Maj and Mrs Onslow, R F A
Lt Knight, I Army	Lt and Qr-Mr Davidson, Seaforth Highs
Lt and Mrs Dawes, R E	Mrs Rattray, I Army
Lt Rankine, 1st Bl Scots	Mrs Barber, I Army
Lt Jelf, R F A	Revd McDermott, C of E Chaplain
Lt Johnston, Stewart, I Army	Revd Hardican, R C Chaplain
Lt Denison, 2nd K R, Rifle Corps	
Lt Begg, R G A	
Lt and Mrs Ellis, R A M C	
Lt McNicol, R A M C	

FROM SUEZ.

1st Highland Light Infy	Lt Greenwood
Lt-Col Garland	Lt Gray
Maj Ross	2nd-Lt Ingles
Capt Hill	2nd-Lt Cameron
Capt and Bt Maj Begbie	2nd-Lt Hore, Ruthsen
Capt Brown	2nd-Lt McAllum
Capt and Bt Maj Anderson	2nd-Lt and Adjt Alston
Lt Walker	2nd-Lt and Qr-Mr Stevens
Lt Campbell	

BOATING FATALITY ON THE KATHIAWAR COAST.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—Details of the fatal boating accident which occurred to the Post-master and his peon have come to hand. The deceased with four others were boating for pleasure when the boat capsized precipitating all into the water. The bodies of three of the victims have since been found, but the Post-master and his peon are still missing, although diligent search has been made all along the coast. The Postal Superintendent, Mr. Kamdin, has proceeded thither to enquire into the matter.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE SHAHO BATTLES.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHTING.

DESPERATE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

LONDON, October 15th.—The "Times" correspondent at Vienna states:—"The terrible failure of the Russian offensive movement is regarded here with pity. In view of the loss of so many brave soldiers, the wonder is that the advance was ever made."

The despatch to the front of tin roofing for huts and hospitals from Ekaterinoslav, in Russia, has been indefinitely suspended the authorities being fearful that even Harbin, with its stores, will be abandoned to the enemy.

The "Standard's" correspondent near Yentai reports that the Japanese had captured 70 guns up to Thursday last.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Tokio states that three or four divisions are now isolated in the Pensi-ho and Kiotan districts.

The discontent and unwillingness of the Russian reserves to go to the front, in view of the disheartening situation and the generally unsatisfactory internal conditions of Russia, were among the chief impelling causes of General Kuropatkin's advance.

The fighting during the past week was very bloody. Practically no quarter was given. The cause of the Russians' defeat was the action of the Japanese in driving a wedge into the middle of their line, which had already been driven back 20 miles. The Japanese repulsed 17 counter attacks.

One company of Japanese infantry seized the crest of a hill near the Yentai mines. The leading files were instantly mown down. The company retired and reformed and then charged, with the result that the Russians fled. They returned, however, and a bayonet struggle ensued, in which the Japanese were victorious.

The Marquis Oyama reports:—"Topographical difficulties prevented the effective use of General Kuroki's artillery until Hotaku was occupied. Prince Kanin, with a large body of Japanese cavalry, made a detour round the Russian flank and rear at Pensi-ho, shattering the Russian reserves, and thus greatly helping the general movement. This was the first time our cavalry acted independently of the infantry."

General Kuropatkine hoped to surround and besiege the Japanese army at Liao-yang, and to detach a strong force to relieve Port Arthur. He detailed six divisions to force Kuroki's right, and to descend the Taitse Ho Valley, while seven divisions attacked the Japanese centre and left from the north. Three divisions were held in reserve. The Russian left penetrated Kiotan, on the left banks of the Taitse but the Japanese successful defence of Taling and Taitscho wrecked Kuropatkine's scheme by preventing the co-operation of the two attacks, and by enabling Oyama's centre and left to advance in relative security, while throwing the Russians off the line of their retreat, and pressing their army eastwards. Nodzu, pushing steadily northward along the railway between Yentai and the Mukden-road, reached the Shili Ho on the 13th, and threatened to cut off the retreat of a force which Kuroki was pressing back.

Reports from Tokio state that the whole of the Russian army began to retreat on the afternoon of the 12th, and was hotly pursued.

There have been two days of relentless fighting in the Dvorogya Hills, 12 miles south of Mukden. The Japanese attempted a night surprise in which they lost heavily. Finally they fired a large village. The smoke screened the approach of the Tomsk regiment and the Japanese suffered terribly. A few troops from the Tobolsk regiment on the left of the Volonski regiment, splendidly defended Temph Mountain, but after three assaults, retired to the Shikhi. The Russians, during operations in this neighbourhood, generally displayed splendid bravery and endurance dragging their guns up almost impassable hills. The Japanese rolled round stones down one narrow defile rendering it impossible for the enemy to take the pass. The Russian troops, however, scaled the hillsides, and captured the position after a stubborn fight.

It is believed that the total Russian and Japanese casualties for the week number 80,000. It is concluded at St. Petersburg that the Sixth Army Corps lost many high officers and that the killed included General Zadrick.

The Japanese on the 13th unexpectedly stormed the hills on the Russians' right flank surrounding two batteries and killing all the gunners. The Novocherkask Regiment retook but were unable to retain the guns.

Reports from Tokio state that the main body of the Russians, on Friday night, fell back towards the mountains on the east side of the railway, where they halted and faced the Japanese right. The Russians, at Pensi-ho, fled north-easterly.

The Japanese are now engaging General Kuropatkine's reserves. General Oku captured ten more guns on Friday.

Colonel Stackovitch made a four-days magnificent stand near the Sivlintzu station where there was furious fighting. After losing 29 officers, Colonel Stackovitch retreated along the railway, the Japanese shells hitting his retiring train.

TERRIBLE ARTILLERY DUEL.

BATTERIES BLAZE FROM EVERY HILL.

London, October 17th.—The greatest artillery duel was fought on the 13th instant when batteries were blazing from every hill. Japanese and Russian infantry regiments were almost incessantly poured into the plains, only, however, to be hurled back shattered. The great volume of heavy firing caused a storm of hail and torrential rains, converting the roads south-wards of the Sha-ho into quagmires. On account of the artillery duel states that the fire of 200 guns was concentrated on the Russian positions at Shatche. The accurate range equally of the Russians and Japanese forced both temporarily to abandon their guns. The Japanese momentarily left twelve guns in the field, but a devastating fire from another quarter prevented the Russians from capturing them.

Russian officers and others captured by the Japanese during the battle of Yentai declare that, as General Kuropatkine had nine Army corps, the Tsar, on the 27th ultimo, ordered him not to retire a step northward of Mukden, but to advance and expel the Japanese from Southern Manchuria, and rescue the Port Arthur garrison, which was at its last gasp. According to the same authorities, General Linevitch's column advanced by a devious route from the east towards the south-east of Liao-yang. General Mistchenko, with six regiments of dragoons, operated on Linevitch's right. The first Army corps and the ninth division operated westward of the 27th division, and the latter, especially its first brigade, sustained extraordinary casualties. One company of the 45th Regiment was annihilated at Sankua-hsishan.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the "Petit Journal" at Paris, states that General Kuropatkine reports that he is retreating in good order, and that the resistance of the Russians was magnificent, but that they were compelled ultimately to yield to the incredible fury of the Japanese artillery fire.

Kuropatkine further reports that Generals Rennenkampff and Meyendorff were wounded, and that the latter's corps, in the Ashao district, suffered severely.

The "Echo de Paris" believes that 98 Russian guns were taken. The same journal regards the Russian check as serious, but not irreparable.

A Council of War at St. Petersburg has decided to mobilise, all the rifle brigades. A special Commission has been formed to consider the question of duplicating the Trans-Siberian railway.

The Marquis Oyama estimates that the Russian dead and abandoned in the field, including yesterday's casualties, number 10,000.

London, October 16th.—The fact that the war telegrams received by the Russian newspapers from the front are not being published in extenso and the absence of official news in St. Petersburgh are stirring the mass of the people from their apathy.

General bewilderment has been produced by Kuropatkine's error of judgment in taking the offensive.

The newspapers of St. Petersburgh recognise the gravity of the Russian reverse. They urge the nation to exhibit fortitude and courage, and they emphasise the unexpected strength and daring of the Japanese army. The "Novoe Vremya" declares that no European army is like it.

The third Siberian Reserve Division, which comprised 4,000 men at the outset of the campaign, was reduced at Liao-yang to 2,500, and was further reduced on Wednesday to 800. A captain now commands the regiment, a sub-lieutenant commands a battalion, and senior privates command companies. Generals Smolensky and Rialikin were killed, and another was wounded. The caissons (ammunition carriages) and the vital parts of several guns were removed prior to the abandonment of the Russian batteries.

KUROPATKINE'S PERSONAL COURAGE.

AN APPEAL TO THE TROOPS.

A Reuter's message states that sharpnel fell near General Kuropatkine, who appealed to the heroism of his troops amid a hail of shells. The same correspondent adds: "The Russians are not fighting for their amour propre. Manchuria is forgotten. Their one cry is, 'We can't stop. We must win even one battle.'"

The "Daily Mail" states that the Russian populace, stricken with anguish and consternation, is superstitiously relying on some miracle.

The "Standard" states that the Russians' retreat from Yentai has developed into a rout, along their whole front, except on the south-east, where the retreat of a strong body was intercepted.

Heavy fighting occurred ten miles south of Mukden yesterday.

It is stated that the Russians, by various artifices, tried to entice Kuroki north, and east of the Yentai mines, and so enable them to outflank him, but the Japanese commander quietly remained in his positions, and compelled the Russians to move further away from their base.

Some estimates of the Russian casualties give the numbers at 60,000.

The Russian Red Cross organisations are quite unable to cope with the Russian casualties. Many dramatic incidents of heroism on both sides are reported.

The Russians at Mukden claim that they are able to extricate the retreaters. General Kuropatkine explains that large Japanese forces, on the night of the 13th attacked the Russians on the Sha-Ho line. He also states that several attacks were repulsed, but that, at the last, the enemy broke the Russian centre. On the Russians being reinforced, the position at Shaho-pu was, he states, captured, recaptured, and retaken, but, owing to the position of the Russian flanks, the Russian centre was withdrawn to a partially fortified position.

General Kuropatkine, continuing his despatch says:—"Despite four days' fighting and despite the fact that many regiments had not slept for three nights, I am full of hope that they will be able to continue their resolute resistance." He adds:—"Considerable forces of Japanese have crossed the railway from west to east."

THE LIPPE SUCCESSION.

London, 16th Oct.—The disclosure of the fact that a secret treaty exists securing to Prince Adolf of Lippe-Schaumberg the Lippe-Detmold succession has created a bad impression. It is understood that the Kaiser's sister was only allowed to marry Prince Adolf on the understanding that he would succeed the late Regent of Lippe-Detmold.

IRISH DEVOLUTION.

LETTER FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, 17th Oct.—Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a letter from Mr. J. B. Lonsdale, Conservative M. P. for Mid-Armagh, emphatically denies a statement recently made by Mr. T.W. Russell, Liberal Unionist M. P. for South Tyrone, to the effect that he (Mr. Chamberlain) was behind the scenes supporting the Earl of Dunraven's scheme for establishing an Irish Financial Council to control purely Irish expenditure.

WALES AND THE EDUCATION ACT.

Lord Londonderry, President of the Board of Education, speaking at Sheffield yesterday, threatened to enforce the Defaulting Authorities Act in Wales, which Act is aimed at those local authorities who refuse to administer what they regard as the obnoxious Education Act. He also denounced Lord Dunraven's scheme for the establishment of a Financial Council for Ireland, on the ground that it would prove a stepping stone to Home Rule.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCES.

SPEECH BY MR. LYTTELTON.

Mr Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies speaking at Manchester said that Great Britain's refusal to discuss or to reciprocate Canada's overtures would enormously strengthen the proposal of the United States in favour of a treaty of reciprocity with Canada. In the circumstances, he considered that it would be deplorable to refuse Mr. Balfour's proposal for an Imperial Conference.

THE RIVAL KIRKS.

CONFERENCE COLLAPSES.

The conference between the Free Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland has collapsed. The Assembly of the Free Church has now applied to the Court of Session at Edinburgh claiming the enforcement of the judgment of the House of Lords. The Assembly of the United Free Church has decided to contest its claims inch by inch. Many law suits may, therefore, be involved.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. C. Gloster, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., on return from leave, becomes Judge and Sessions Judge of Broach.

Mr. H. S. Phadnis, B.A., LL.B., on relief, is appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Broach.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has been granted privilege leave for five weeks from the 31st October or subsequently.

Mr. H. S. Phadnis, B A., LL.B., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Broach, is appointed an Additional Sessions Judge in the Broach Sessions Division.

Mr. H. C. Mules, on return to duty, is appointed Collector of Hyderabad.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., on relief, becomes Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. J. C. Ker, M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., on relief, is appointed to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. R. H. Madan, Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana, has been appointed to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. W. F. D. Fisher on privilege leave for one month.

Mr. W. F. Jardine, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and three days, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for four months and twenty-seven days. Mr. F. G. Hutchinson to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr. W. F. Jardine.

Mr. N. B. Divatia, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Khandesh, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

In modification of previous orders, the Reverend H. Rountree, on return from furlough, is appointed Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, and the Reverend H. Mould, Chaplain of the Camp Aden.

Mr. A. R. King, Assistant Secretary to Government, General (including Plague), Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks from the date of relief.

Major S. E. Prall, M. B., I. M. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on the 5th October, an examination in colloquial Sindhi.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

Concordat Finance.

ITALY'S COBBLER SINGER.

A PROHIBITED GERMAN PLAY.

ARISP, Oct. 14.

The editor of the "Aurore" is publishing some remarkable facts concerning the State's pecuniary support of religion, which are sure to be quoted again in the Chambles when the Separation debate begins in the first or second month of next year. The conclusion of M. Clemenceau's analyses is that the State—that is, the taxpayers of France—pays the clergy nearly four millions sterling a year over and above the amount they are entitled to by Napoleon's bargain with Pope Pius VII. "M. Rouvier, the Finance Minister," says M. Clemenceau, "wants £2,400,000 wherewith to start his Old-Age Pensions I have shown him where he may find the money." Here are the principal figures in M. Clemenceau's statement. The Budget of Public Worship for next year amounts to £1,695,400. But on the basis and scale provided for in the Concordat signed by Napoleon and the Pope the amount should not exceed £151,200. How has this vast difference arisen? Largely, but not exclusively, through the increase in the number of Bishops and Cures since 1801, and through the inclusion of classes of priests unrecognised when the Concordat was agreed to.

In 1801 there were ten Archbishops and fifty Bishops; there are now seventeen and sixty-seven repectively. In other words, a total addition of twenty-four dioceses. The number of Cures in 1801 is difficult, if not impossible to discover. But it could not have exceeded the present number—3,452, in accepting which M. Clemenceau makes a liberal concession to the clerical side. The Concordat made a legal, fixed provision for a definite number of Bishops, Archbishops, and Cures. It recognised no other orders or ranks. But gradually since 1801, whole hosts of vicars, vicars-general, and curates have been put upon the State pay list. Protestant pastors and Jewish Rabbis were not provided for in the Concordat. But ultimately they were included chiefly on the ground that as there was no Established Church in France, the State should help all or none. Adding up salaries to vicars, curates, canons and others not known to the Concordat, allowances of various sorts, special credits, expenditures on building and repairs, M. Clemenceau finds that the cost of subsidising the Catholic Church in France and the Colonies far exceeds the amount shown in the annual-Budget; that it comes to nearly a hundred million francs (four million pounds) in excess of the annual sum contemplated in the Concordat.

The death the other day of Filippo Bertinotti, the so-called 'cantante ciabattino'(cobbler singer), a man of great note in his day, signs practically the death throes of a type. Fifty years ago Bertinotti, while still unable to read and write, was singing in grand opera, and he was only one among many. As with him so with others; as he cobbled he sang, thus arousing the admiration of a friend, who could not sing as loud, who asked why he did not study music. Our cobbler scoffed at the idea, but the seed was sown, watered by suggestions from his ambitious family and a pair of bright feminine eyes. Thus began his musical education, which ended in fame, and thus were singers made in Italy a generation ago! To the end, the words of the music and his roles were all learned by ear; they were read to him until he knew them by heart, but he never gained elegance of diction and pronunciation—he was always the cobbler. This type has grown less and less common, there are cobbler singers, but the general culture is on a higher plane. the gestures less vulgar, the acting less exuberant and tempestuous, the speaking voice less of a roar. Bertinotti's singing was of a liquid sweetness, absolutely convincing. But his acting! However, in Italy more progress has been made, in half a century, in drama than in opera, the "cantante ciabattino" type not being yet quite dead.

At Hamburg, there has been produced this week Oskar Blumenthal's new play, "The Dead Lion," already famous owing to its prohibition by the police of Berlin. It has been performed in the theatre of Baron Berger, one of the Kaiser's literary favourites, and Count von Buelow's friends. Oskar Blumenthal was formerly a much-feared critic, nicknamed "the sanguinary Oskar." Then he became a successful stage-manager and comedy writer, his plays being witty and amusing, but generally without literary value. On the other hand, Blumenthal's essays and epigrams are mostly masterpieces of style and satirical humour. The author protests against the presumption that his drama is a so-called "drame-a-clef," in which well-known personages figure under feigned names. "I did not mean to show identities. But only analogies, not repetitions but allusions."

It will be difficult for Herr Blumenthal to make one believe in his assurances. There cannot be, indeed, the slightest doubt that his play solely deals with the history of Prince Bismarck's dismissal. At its opening the old king has just died, and his successor, King Marco, is a young, impulsive, and impetuous monarch, who, on his accession to the throne, said to the old Chancellor, the Duke of Oliveto, who founded the empire after glorious victories, "We stand together also in the future." The Duke's daughter, nevertheless, soon becomes somewhat anxious; and the Duke himself, as a keen observer of human nature, notices that his relations to his monarch are not as cordial and sincere as they used to be. An insignificant incident makes the cup overflow. Envoys of Mauritania appear in order to ask Castile's assistance against threatening invasion. The delegation, headed by Don Alonzo, calls upon the Chancellor, the Duke of Oliveto. The latter refuses pitilessly any help, explaining that sentiment must exercise absolutely no influence upon politics. He coolly says: As a man I confess I understand your troubles, but as Chancellor I have to decide with my brains, not with my heart. However cynical it may sound, I have to ask simply: Where is our advantage? Advantage alone must decide. If my policy succeeds in strengthening and consolidating the empire, then it is a good and—honest policy! Don Alonzo reminds him of the duty of gratitude for assistance granted to King Marco's country in former days of danger. He replies: "My office is ruthless and cruel, but believe me one cannot guide a great country with sentimental feelings. Only from seed watered with tears can we reap fruits. On the arduous heights of human life pity has no room. Prudence alone must decide."

Deeply grieved, the deputation goes away, but the Chancellor, availing himself of the opportunity of clearing up his relations with his Royal master, advises Don Alonzo to appeal to the King himself. As the Chancellor foresaw, King Marco's impulsive magnanimity overcomes political considerations, and he is inclined to help the distressed Mauritanians. Knowing, however, his Chancellor's opposition, the King calls upon him to discuss matters with him. After long controversy the monarch suggests the convocation of a State Council to decide. The Chancellor objects, saying that the State Council is quite superfluous. If the King no longer has confidence in his Chancellor, he had better dismiss him. The King tries to persuade him, but one hears from his words that he also is determined to clear up the situation. This scene is most dramatic:

Do you really think that I grudge you your fame or that I do not appreciate your worth? You, the founder of my State; you, the best son of my country? But the greatness of your deeds has finally overtopped my throne. Reward and punishment, praise and blame, everything emanates from you, and the whole country, including the monarch, always only looks upon you.

The Duke: Not to my person, but to my aims, I owe my glory's weight. All wreaths they are weaving I willingly lay upon your throne. To me be the labour, to you the honour, but in order to remain powerful as I was, I

must be free, and the King, for whose benefit they are done, must keep himself in the shadow of his throne.

King Marco : No ! No ! and three times No ! Am I to remain only the executor of your will ? Then should I be your subject, the second man in my own country. I would only be the reflex of another's light, a well-guided King instead of a well-ruling monarch. No, no, no ! I'll never consent to this.

Once more the King in pathetic words implores his old Chancellor to remain the first of his Councillors, but to respect his rights as sovereign—in vain. He leaves his Chancellor's house in great excitement.

The second act brings the decision. Count Gonzaga, an aide-de-camp of the King, appears, brining an autograph letter from his monarch.

Count Gonzaga (enters silently with a deep bow).

Duke: Well,what's the news,Count Gonzaga! That kind smile playing around your lips causes me to fear the worst ; am I not right ? Tell me, you're bringing the silk rope, are you not ?

Gonzaga (withdraws a letter from his pocket, handing it to the Count) : From his Majesty the King.

Duke (balancing the letter in his hand): Are you aware of the contents ?

Gonzaga (with a sarcastic, malicious smile) : Had you not better read it ?

Duke (excitedly) : Not in your presence ? Forgive me if I do not choose to share the sympathy flowing from your good heart in the pleasure I shall derive in reading these lines. In solitude, as has been my habit for years will I hold communion with my King without eye-witness, and in respectful silence, without your presence will I open this letter.

Gonzaga : But his Majesty awaits an answer.

Count : This attire is sufficient answer (pointing to his rich courtly garments). This golden chain, which the King placed on my neck with his own hands, his answer enough ? Answer enough is this cross ! which will admit me if necessity is at hand to ascend the steep palatial steps which lead to the throne, to tell him, face to face, shoulder to shoulder, man to man, what is on my mind and even if it does not serve for courtiers, ears, or attendants either.

Gonzaga : I will announce it without delay.

Duke : Announce it or announce it not ? that will put no barrier in my way, my duty is clear before me.

Gonzaga (with a freezing bow) : My errand is at an end.

The fourth act brings the famous (at least outward) reconciliation between the Chancellor and his King, who pays a visit to the Castle of Oliveto—the King overflowing with amiability and cordiality, the Duke stiff and ceremonious. The Duke makes no secret that he perfectly understood the motive of the King's visit, who, for the sake of his popularity, feared that the old chancellor might die before a reconciliation. The King tries to convince him of the sincerity of his feelings, saying : It was no tyrannical whim or passion that discarded you from my service, but my power and your greatness were like two trees, which, too nearly rooted, broke each other's branches. I could no longer live only in the shade of wise old age and follow only others' advice, and not my own. The Duke remains irreconcilable and explains to the King how his whole life was destroyed by his dismissal. The King stretches out his hand for reconciliation, but the Duke lifts his own, folded as in prayer, with the words, "God bless the Fatherland." Don Manuel and his fiancee, the Duke's daughter, in vain try to turn his mind, and the King leaves the castle. How Mr. Blumenthal can imagine that anyone who sees his drama will not regard it as a "drama a clef" is simply incomprehensible. Even the State Council, the immediate cause of the Duke of Oliveto's fall is historical. In February, 1890, the Emperor convoked the State Council preceding the International Workmen's Protection Conference, which took place atBerlin against Prince Bismarck's advice, and in March he resigned. Yet, of course, the police made a gross blunder in prohibiting the piece, which otherwise would most likely have had a very short duration.

The reports published in London during the last few days concerning the Simplon Tunnel works and the discovery of boiling springs have been unduly magnified. It is true that unusual and unexpected difficulties have been encontered, but they are met with confidence by the engineers superintending the operations. The facts of the case are these : The total distance pierced up to to-day is 19,486 metres, leaving the short distance still remaining to be penetrated of 244 metres. The work at the Brigue 'face' is for a time suspended, on account of hot springs appearing at a point where the tunnel is on the descending gradient. It was considered preferable to advance from the Italian face on an up gradient, but, if necessary, the work could be resumed here. With the last few days a spring has been encountered on the Italian side, of between 700 and 800 gallons per minute, the water having a temperature of 113 degrees Fah., the rock itself being 108 degrees Fah. The method for dealing with these high temperatures is to throw jets of cold water on to the rock and into the fissures, thus reducing the heat to whatever degree is required. The rock is hard and compact, and very suitable for drilling, and requires but little support, and so soon as the arrangements for refrigeration are complete, it is expected that a rapid advance will be made. This for months past has averaged 18 feet per day, so that if the speed can be maintained, the actual piercing will take place in six weeks from the resumption of drilling. A covered channel is being constructed, for carrying the water away by gravitation, so that when the tunnel is completed the springs will be out of sight, and will practically be forgotten. "In the meantime the arching of the remainder of the tunnel proceeds rapidly, and as the approach railways, both on the Swiss and Italian sides, are practically complete, it is intended to commence through traffic with little delay afetr the meeting of the galleries, or 'headings.'"

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

A REPORTED REMEDY.

Dr. Laveran, of the French Institute of Medicine who has for years been experimenting in remedies for the "sleeping sickness," believes he has found a remedy, which he intends shortly to make public

This strange disease, which has been depulating parts of Uganda, has been traced to the bite of the "tse-tse" fly, the scourge of the central regions of the Dark Continent.

Dr. Laveran has "inoculated" rats and guinea pigs with "sleeping sickness," and cured them. The disease is not peculiar to the black races. There has been at least one white victim—a woman.

"If I have cured animals," says the French savant, "I can cure human beings."

Let him conch up the Uganda missionaries in his new discovery.

In the course of his report, on the trade and commerce of the consular district of Chiengmai (Siam) for the last year, Mr. Consul C. E. W. Stringer, in calling attention to the decrease in the quantity of teak exported, says this may be attributed to stricter conservancy of the forests by the Siamese Forest Department and the persistent stealing of elephants employed in working teak. Such thefts appear to be rather increasing than otherwise, and from one of the forests in the neighbourhood of Raheng so many elephants have been stolen that the British firm working it says that they will be compelled to give up working there if these thefts continue. The value of a timber-working elephant is roughly £200. The stolen elephants are, it appears, in some cases taken over the frontier into Burma or the Shan States, and in others concealed in or near the jungle villages in Siamese territory near the frontier.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT IN THE BARODA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—No doubt the Religious Endowments Act is framed, by an experienced Bombay Lawyer of long standing, who has, for good, accepted the services of our State, who has faught for the public litigants of estates, bequests, heritages, endowments, &c., &c., and who knows all the ins and outs of an Indian's life. An Act framed by an Indian and a lawyer must have substance of doing good to the public more than one framed by an alien law-giver unacquainted with the manners and customs, and with the social or religious life of the country. The Act will give satisfaction to those charitably-disposed persons who have good hearts or are quite ready to trust it for the public good, but are only deterred by fear for its mismanagement, misappropriation, &c., in future, to carry out their benevolent intentions. Their fear is lest those who are in charge of endowed public funds or properties, should act at their sweet will and benefit their favourites, or mismanage or usurp the charities. There must be many endowments in estate or in money that might have been changed in private properties or sold or used up for the benefit of the managers or the trustees. Of course, by practice and experience the Act will go into many changes, but it was badly wanted for the good management and honest administration of the charitable endowments already bestowed on the public. I am reluctant to say here, that the Act should not be only for the public gaze, but should be carried out in its letter and substance.

Besides, a public spirited man was hesitating or neglecting his duties as one of the members to get account from a public fundfor fear of dancing attendance on courts, getting injustice from a Munsif weak in law and ability and who can be influenced soon to be wroth with an individual, or to be a prey to frauds of individuals who take the matter at heart when asked to account for the public fund or property in their hands. This act will save people from many inconveniences, as now that the Government itself has stepped in, a public man will have to drop a few lines to the authorities for any mismanagement, dishonesty, or misuse on or of an endowed trust. Those only will clamour and raise objections who may have some mal intention, or who may have already used up the trusted funds or properties against the well-intentioned act. I will be the last man to see the Government interfering in the religion and customs of its subjects, but when we do not act in accordance with what we are bound to do among ourselves, a fatherly interference from the Government we are bound to obey. In former days of "Satyug" people were honest and conscientious enough to manage well the religious endowments or the properties and money of wards left to their cares, but now in these days of "Kaliyug" we see that the very guardians rob their wards, nay even a very uncle or a father, his nephew or son of them.

The reading public should not be beguiled by newspaper scribes, but should think well of the Act and to find out calmly the good and evil that will result from the Act. I will give here only one a sample of my place and my caste-men, I mean Parsees here who are very intelligent to raise "Tamashas" and entertainments for officers worthy for them or not and are now here to attend to their legitimate duties as townsmen or when actually required for the Government and the governed, have a general fund, but the so-called intelligent Parsees have not seen or heard about it for nearly these twenty-five years. I think nearly all members of its managing Committee are formed, and the fund is as if a dead one to the public of this age. There seems to be no one here to take courage to get an account of it, or the other funds suffering the same state, but now the very business shall be done by the Government, surely if we had been competent and honest enough to conduct our own business entrusted to us to the satisfaction of all, the Government would not have cared to do the business for us, for its officers have great pressure of their own legitimate duties for which they are paid that our Government can spare them to look after the business of others too. Those who are conversant with the internal of mismanaged or misappropriated public endowments, and those who are disposed to charity will hail the Act, The manager or trustee, of all the endowed funds and properties should be directed by a public notice to supplythe Government with all the details below their heads and then the auxiliary subjects should be arranged, and then the rules of the Act should be exacted. The intelligent and honest public will support the Act framed by an officer like Mr Bhandarkar, who is the Chief Justice elect of the Baroda State.—Yours &c.,

NOWROSJI D. DESAI.

Navsari, Nov. 2

CHAPTERS OF ITALIAN HISTORY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

As to the obscure but interesting question of when and where the society of the Carbonari came into existence there is no positive certainty ; but this is Mr. Johnston's conjuncture, formed after a review of all the evidence:—

In the army of invasion was a regiment of Swiss, from French Switzerland—that is, from a part of Switzerland that borders, on the Jura. This regiment was for some time in garrison at Capua, and several authorities give Capua as a place where one of the early lodges of the Carbonari flourished. A regiment drawn from the Jura, and in the French service, might well have brought with it the traditions of the old Charbonnerie in its new Masonic guise, and, as we shall find in the ritual of the Italian Carbonari a strong resemblance to that of the old charcoal-burners' guild of north-eastern France, the presumption is thereby correspondingly strengthened that it drew its origin from that source. It appears, therefore, reasonably probable to advance that the Carbonari came into existance about the year 1808, and that they derived their most characteristic rites from the secret societies of the French army. By reason of some superiority in organization and in ritual picturesqueness, they rapidly spread and gained importance. They soon became entirely Italian in composition, pursued an Italian policy, and added ancient symbolism and methods to those which the invaders had taught them.

With the history of the Carbonaro Parliament and the downfall of the Carbonari we have not space to deal ; we can only recommend the reader to study those events in Mr. Johnston's pages. As he truly says, the historian must not allow his judgment to be biassed by the plentiful folly which characterized the Carbonari movement. "Through turpitude, incapacity, and cowardice he must recall the unmistakeable march of progress." That progress culminated, long years afterwards in the accomplishment of Italian unity, the first fruits of which "were born in the Liberal movement of 1820." In these able volumes the student of Italian history may discern the gradual, almost imperceptible, advance towards the glory of the sunrise of the resurrection of Italy.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN MARGUERITE.

A correspondent writes:—The numerous friends in the United Provinces and Bombay of Mrs. Branson, wife of Mr Accountant General Branson, will be interested to hear that that gifted lady has achieved a great operatic success at the Casino at Parame during the recent season. After appearing in other parts Mrs. Branson was asked to take the role which is the ambition of every woman who embarks on operatic singing. The cast was a strong one. Faust being in the hands of a well-known Dutch tenor, M. Bruzzi of the Royal Hague Opera and Mephistopheles by M. Bourgey of the Grand Opera at Paris. Mrs. Branson had the disadvantage of having to take the part without a single orchestra rehearsal beforehand, the orchestra being overworked in the height of the seasen. She was slightly nervous at first, according to the criticisms of the local papers, but soon overcame this and gained enthusiastic applause from a crowded house for an artistic rendering of the part in which there was nothing amateurish. The performance, which was for the benefit of the ladies of the chorus, realised a larger sum than on any previous occasion of the kind. It is said that in consequence of her notable success, Mrs Branson has received many offers to sing elsewhere, and that she will appear shortly in the part of Alda.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Reliable remedies. In wounds, bruises, sprains glandular swellings, enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills greatly assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders, whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment. The Pills remove the constitutional disturbance and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification by these searching yet harmless preparations. The most delicate may take Holloway's Pills with perfect confidence.

THE "BLANKET" VOTE.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEGRO FRANCHISE.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

It is impossible to doubt that the time is fast approaching when the general feeling in South Africa concerning Negro Franchise will find definite expression. Against the day when the inevitable storm of controversy, inseparable from so momentous a subject, breaks over this country, it is surely wise that the Englishman should provide himself with a reasoned opinion.

The two questions whether the franchise should be continued to the coloured citizens of Cape Colony, and whether it should presently be accorded to the negroes of the new colonies, are really one, for in such a subject permanent differentiation between the various States is at once illogical and absurd.

The rumour that Dr. Jameson proposes to bring in a bill for the disfranchisement of the black vote in Cape Colony has received emphatic official denial, and what may, or may not be, "in the mind" of a statesman is hardly a subject for practical discussion. But the rumour gives point to present consideration of this problem.

Our British principle, evolved out of centuries of social and political growth, and at a cost which has taught us how to value liberty, provides that no personal peculiarity shall debar an otherwise qualified adult from participation in the government of the country through the exercise of the Parliamentary franchise. Sex, at present the one illogical objection, will not survive as a disability for another generation. Yet here, on the very doorstep of Empire-welding, of consolidating that which we have paid so heavily in British blood to win, we are confronted by the possibility of throwing aside this much-valued principle—the charter of individual freedom,

So long as the black vote is numerically quite subordinate to the white, no practical issue is involved, and, as hitherto in Cape Colony, our national principle is permitted to hold sway. But it becomes abundantly evident that this state of affairs cannot prevail for another century, probably not for a quarter that time. The native population increases in proportion far more rapidly than the European, and will do so, even though English family life should more largely take the place of mere solitary settlers' abodes than has hitherto seemed feasible. The franchise qualification is low, and the percentage of black children receiving primary education increases steadily, while the prosperity of the natives goes forward most markedly ; hence it follows that every election will find a considerable increase in the coloured vote. In a word, the greatest optimist of the sub-continent is unable to deny that if no colour line be drawn, the electoral power of the blacks must completely overwhelm that of the whites in process of time ; and the more earnestly the work of reforming the native goes forward the sooner that time must come. A Kaffir Prime Minister, assisted by a Cabinet of Kaffirs to rule over white men and women will then be possible throughout South Africa, and it is possible (legally) in Cape Colony to-day. Such a settlement maintains the British tradition of the political equality of all men, it commends itself to that almost quixotic sense of justice which pre-eminently distinguishes the Englishman.

On the other hand, South Africa is largely in process of reclamation to civilisation by the white sons of the Motherland. Past generations gave of their revenue and their blood ; the present generation has taken upon it a huge war debt, and an immense expenditure of strong young life, with the definite purpose of making South Africa British in the best sense of the word, and protecting from tyranny those of our race already established in the country. Besides all these actual and potential workers in the South African colonies, a large number of men and women at home have, through their investments, a great stake in the country. What is their opinion ? The great majority must regard with fear and abhorrence the possibility of black rule.

It may be argued—it is argued—that some such objection has met every advance in the enfranchisement of the working classes in this and other European countries. All kinds of awful prognostications by those who feel exclusive power slipping from their hands have heralded every extension of the franchise. But this argument, though it should check any disposition to "fiery dogmatism," only touches the outermost fringe of the question. The European labourer is on a wholly different footing to the black. Leaving aside colour prejudice as such, because life has not provided us with any experience of Kaffirs bred up for many generations in the atmosphere of the civilised Christian community with sane ideas on the dignity of labour—leaving this aside, can the black, one generation removed from the nameless customs of savagery, be compared with the white artisan ? The notion is preposterous, and has only to be faced by those with rudimentary knowledge of Kaffir morality and tribal life, to be dismissed contemptuously. Another point likely to be put forward by many serious persons, is what in Africa is known as the "Exeter Hall view.' Missionaries are at pains to teach the equality of all men before the Almighty—a truth which no one holding the Catholic faith can possibly deny, and it is sometimes stated that to withhold the franchise from natives is to give the lie to the Gospel message. The onus of proof remains with those who advance this extraordinary opinion ; it ought not to weigh for an instant with the most ardent supporter of missions. The soul of the young child is of equal value, considered on the spiritual side, as that of his father, yet it is no contradiction of Christianity that we do not extend to the child the functions of a citizen discharged by the parent. As yet the negro is a child, and of that complicated instrument we call Constitutional Government he is unfit, by reason of his racial immaturity, to be entrusted with the control. This would be true were there few white ment in South Africa. In that case, we should not dream of placing the administration of the country in his hands. How, then, can it be justifiable to subject the white race, against its own will, to native domination ? The franchise, guaranteed now, cannot be withdrawn when Kaffir electors outnumber the European ; such action would then inevitably lead to revolution.

It is, therefore, a present or a near future choice between our honoured British franchise principle and that sound human instinct with which it here comes in conflict, the instinct which revolts against the subjection of the higher to the lower race, the subordination of the adult to the crude reasoning of the child. The question whether the enfranchisement of the negro makes for or against the happiness even the welfare, of the population of whites may be regarded as a subsidiary moral point, though of much political account. The kernel of the matter lies deeper than anything that might be determined by the selfishness of the few.

Will it make for the good of humanity that the present preponderance of white rule should pass into black hands ? If not then even a British national principle must be sacrificed to attain a world benefit It need not be a case of attaining a great right by doing little wrong but rather of postponing the right that no wrong may flow from it. The passing of generations alienated from the viler traditions of the black races and environed with honourable and progressive social industrial and political principles will one day perhaps so mature the Kaffir people that they may safely be entrusted with their numerically predominant share in the government of South Africa But that day is beyond the ken of living men.

To-day the white very often falls short in his life of his knowledge and conscience and so far is infinitely more contemptible than the black who moulds his morality on another plane ; but he is less dangerous as a ruler because publicopinion with whose foundations he is familiar compels him in public affairs to act approximately according to the common standard.

Whatever decision is reached in South Africa, the veto lies with the Imperial Government, the choice of the English people and in the last resort the settlement of this grave problem, involving differentiation between British subjects will be entrusted to the electors of this country. It may be that the date of this responsibility is not far distant.—J. R. C. in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Major-General Creagh, C. B., transferred from the Umballa to the Bombay Command, appears to have received the first news of the change in his fortunes on landing from the mail steamer last Friday. The correspondent who tells us this, says the "Pioneer," seems to think that it is an instance of the studied want of consideration which military officers of all grades have to put up with nowadays. But after all General Creagh might have been allowed to travel up to Umballa, and make the discovery that he had to go back to Bombay there. Besides, after Lord Roberts's case what in the world do military officers expect ? Whether it is good policy in the interests of the service to set about making things needlessly rough and disagreeable and invidious for individuals, and especially for the highest and most distinguished is another question. It would not answer in a private business ; but there seems to be a conviction in some quarters that is is the right way with the Army.

BEAUTY AND GIHYENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

In many parts of France there exist what are called "champs maudits," or "fields accursed." No tenants can be found for them ; they have an unbroken record of disaster to the unfortunate farmer who has been tempted to rent them. Cattle invariably contract anthrax and die. This is no idle superstition, and these fields have really earned their reputation not by chance but owing to demonstrable causes. The ground is impregnated with the microbes of anthrax. Dr. Koch, who is in Paris just now, confirms the fact. There would perhaps be many an explanation of unlucky houses and other curious phenomena of persistent illluck if we could find the microbe. But even when the cause is found the remedy is not always ready to hand.

Romance is not yet dead in Bucharest, in that beautiful city secret societies are both active and prosperous. There the "Brothers of the Black Hand" still demand your money or your life, just as they do in the penny novel that transports the errand boy to the Isles of the Blest. As befits a twentieth-century organisation, the "Brothers of the Black Hand" of Bucharest work on a system. They pick out a rich and miserly citizen and advise him by letter that he is requested to pay a tax of about £100. The mode of collection is simple. The menaced citizen is simply asked for it on his walks abroad by a member of the brotherhood. The letter states that this demand will be made within so many days, and if payment is not forthcoming the "Black Hand" wreaks its vengeance. Some of these who have received the threatening letter have handed it over to the police. Others have paid up and, let us hope, tried to look pleasant. The police are investigating the matter, but the authorities at Bucharest move only with a dignified and slow deliberation, and in the interval the "Brothers of the Black Hand" are said to be reaping a rich harvest.

There are seven schools in Germany devoted to the training of locksmiths and blacksmiths. These schools (says an American writer) are in the cities of Burgstadt, Grossenhain, Frankenberg, Meissen, Glauchau, Rosswein, and Zittau. Only graduates of public schools are admitted. The course of instruction in three of the schools lasts three years ; in three of the others it is shorter. To the school at Rosswein are admitted such students only as have completed a course in one of the other six schools, and the curriculum is highly advanced, covering physics, chemistry, and electricity, with particular reference to practical construction of machinery. The schools are supported by the blacksmith and locksmith guilds, aided by subventions from the Government of Saxony and private beneficence.

In view of the recent conference in Manchester to consider the question of the workingman university it is of interest to recall that the pioneer of democratic educational institutions is still extant and may be seen in the Working Men's College in Great Ormond-street, London. Frederick Denison Maurice, Tom Hughes, Vansittart Neale, and other men of light and leading were the founders of and the first teachers at this institution. Maurice was chaplain of Lincoln's Inn in 1848, and gathered around him a handful of such barristers as Hughes, Ludlow, and Neale. A place was taken in Little Ormond Yard, and a night school was set going. Later on the Working Men's College took shape, and in 1854 it had no less than a hundred and twenty pupils. From education the promoters passed on to commerce and embarked in various schemes of business with the enthusiasm of a great hope, which was not always realised. The veteran Dr. F. J. Furnivall tells a story of how Vansittart Neale started a pianoforte association, and, after going so far as to put a thousand pounds into it, lost five pounds on every instrument sold, because it was not run on strict "business" lines.

The Monastery of Zitcha, where King Peter of Servia was crowned the other day, is one of the most interesting ecclesiastical buildings in all Christendom. It is situated in the midst of a thick forest in the picturesque valley of the Servian Morava. To reach it from Belgrade means a four hours' journey by rail and a coach drive of about another five hours. The monastery was founded in the twelfth century by the Grand Duke Nemania, who afterwards became King of Servia and founder of the Royal House of Nemanides. Zitcha is the most carefully preserved historic monument of Old Servia. Its church enjoys a particular veneration throughout the kingdom, because there the kings of Servia were crowned and the archbishops and bishops consecrated for a period of 200 years. "The monastery was sacked by the Turks in 1530, and although a few of the monks remained the buildings fell into a state of decay, and it was not until 1853 that the Bishop of Belgrade, Janitchie Neckovitch had them restored at great cost. The original designs have been carefully preserved, and the restorers carried out the work of reconstruction great care and exactness. Under the cupola which surmounts the porch, there is a portrait of Stephen I., who was crowned king of Servia at Zitcha in 1222, and of his son and successor Radoslay.

Among the various specimens of "English as she is written" the following will be hard to beat. It is a perfectly genuine epistle received by a large business firm in Manchester from an Arab trader on the West Coast of Africa. It reads thus :—Dear Gentlemen.—You have just introduced to me—by a friend in this Port. I herewith ask if you will be good enough to open communication to and fro and to throw some light of your transaction on me and to furnish me with your pricelist—and condition. I am presently a Provision dealer at Sherbro—give me price of your Provision also. After arrangement—shipment will ask to sent direct to Sherbro. I here with say if you can favour me with your cotton goods transaction I shall give you every satisfaction in furnishing you with Palm Nuts Palm Oil Rubber Melon Seed etc, this articles are the business in Sherbro but Provision realise cash—at time I have produce from the Traders who buy on wholesale. Saint Louis being the formerly place of my business and I am still open a small business owing for the collection of my debts—no better produce in this Port—only Ground Nuts—this business are not profitable. I awaiting on your favourable reply Yours faithfully friend.——P. S. Kindly let me know if you can obtain a false tooth for me from any Druggs that way—and let me know its Price. The original tooth can sent for size.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, 1794 tons, Captain G Shearer, arrived in harbour to-day from Glasgow 20th September, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam 2041 tons Captain A Machinnon sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag 1319 tons Captain A Thle sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c. with a general cargo and Lieut J F S Gordon 9 natives and 175 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella 1468 tons Captain J V Le Grand arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 65 cases opium 3 horses and Mr Cushon 2 natives and 422 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain W H Rathwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs Lewis Mrs Frost Mr R Barlow Mr D Ravie Mr V Bhanjee Mr Teal Mrs Tool and 8 children and 745 deck.

PERIM LIGHT.

The Director Royal Indian Marine has received, the following telegram, dated 1st November, from the Port Officer, Aden :—"Balfe Point Perim Light lit to-night."

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Clan Sutherland s	Sheafer.....	Glasgow, Sept 20
	Sicilia s	Weston	Southampton, Oct 11
	Dwarka s	Rothwell.....	Karachi, Nov 1
	Kerbella s	Grand	Buareh, Oct 17

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Kapurthala s.....	Watson.....	Persian Gulf
	Caledonien s	Gregory	Marseilles
	Nizam s	Mackinnon ...	Calcutta, &c
	Raichstag s	Thle	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Sahnoor, entered for loading yesterday for Jeddah, &c,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
1	Rewa	London
1	Secundra	Bombay
2	Taroba.....	Rangoon

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 29th October arrived here at 4-30 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 3.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt with the outward Mails of the 28th October left here at 3-30 a.m to-day.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 3.

For Liverpool.

Massilia s—224 cwts leather pickers P Bhimjee ; 25 bales wool N Goculdas ; 87 cwts dry ginger J Ramjee.

For Glasgow.

Massilia s—21 bags flour Shaw Wallace and Co.

For London.

Mongolia s—1 bales carpets S Bhimjee ; 45 cwts deer horns K B Sajlen ; 6 bales carpets H G Mahomed ; 24 bales silk and 32 bales silk waste King King and Co

For New York.

Mongolia s—11 bales carpets Latham and Co.

For Hull.

Orwell s—4000 cwts bonemeal E C Nanjee.

For Antwerp.

Grantley Hall s—5000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 4000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Warthurg s—10 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 8035 cwts rapeseed and 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 10 pots rosin Strathman and Joachim ; 50 bales hemp Ernst Lam and Co.

For Marseilles.

Massilia s—2000 cwts castorseed and 1004 cwts linseed and 2000 cwts poppyseed Kalli Bros ; 1850 cwts mowrasseed 1920 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri ; 4002 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 400 cwts mustardseed H Anandrao and Co

For Newchwang.

King Arthur s—17859 cwts wheat flour Bombay Mill Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, November 4.

1 Leave of absence for 12 months from the 1st October 1904 has been granted to Gunner A. W. Booker.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, R. V. R.

Bombay, November 4.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 5th instant at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, at 5-30 p.m. Cadets will attend. Dress—Drill Order. Helmets, Bandoliers and Putties to be worn. Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows :—Byculla School—One double and one single Cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-45 p.m.

St Mary's College.—Two double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-45 p.m.

2 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible and draw them before the opening Parade.

3 It is intended to hold a Proficiency Class Members desirous of attending are requested to give their names to the Sergt-Major at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

4 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 3rd, 4th and 6th instant. Members are requested to take advantage of this and try to complete their Class Firing.

5 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company (Cyclists :—No 5852 Cyclist W W Graham, No 5847 Cyclist A W Scott and No 5848 Cyclist J H Downing.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," November 3.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr J C Gloster B-at-Law I C S on return from leave to be Judge and Sessions Judge Broach and Mr H S Phadnis BA LLB on relief to be Assist Judge and Sessions Judge Broach.

Mr R M Phillips Dist Superint of Police Ahmedabad is granted privilege leave for five weeks from the 31st Oct or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Mansukram Mulji to act as Dist Superint of Police Ahmedabad during the absence on leave of Mr Phillips or pending further orders.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 7803 dated the 28th Oct the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint under section 9 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 Mr H S Phadnis BA LLB Assist Judge and Sessions Judge Broach to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Broach Sessions Division and to direct under section 193 (2) of the Code that he shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Broach may make over to him for trial.

Mr Jehangir Edalji Modi First Class Subordinate Judge Surat is granted leave on medical certificate for one month with effect from the 31st Oct.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to confer upon Maj W W Chitty 119th Inf all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the First Class in regard to cases generally in the local area included within the limits of that portion of the B B and C I Ry and of the premises thereof which lies between and includes the Palej Ry Station and the Mahi River

The Govr in Council is pleased under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Indian Extradition Act 1903 (XV of 1903) to invest the undermentioned Magts of the Second Class in the dist of Ahmedabad with the powers to issue warrants of arrest under the said sub-section namely :—Azam Bhavanishanker Mugatram Mahalkari peta Modasa and Azam Amashakrai Chaganlal Mahalkari petha Gopho-

Mr Vinayak Vishnu Apte Extra Head Karkun Taluka Bhagaswai in the dist of Khandesh is appointed under sec tion 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be Magte of the Second Class in that dist

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H C Mules on return to duty to be Collr of Hyderabad

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr G W Hatch ICS on relief to be Assist Collr Poona and Mr J C Ker MA (Cantab) ICS on relief to be Assist Collr Ahmednagar

Mr R H Madan Divisional Forest Officer South Thana has been appointed to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer North Thana in addition to he own duties his during the absence of Mr W F D Fisher on privilege leave for one month or pending further orders

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hardasmal Udermomal BA to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collr in Sind during the absence on Leave of Mr Rochiram Asumal or pending further orders

Mr W F Jardine Assist Collr of Salt Rev Thana Range is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and three days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for four months and twenty-seven days

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F G Hutchinson to act as Fourth Class Assist Collector of Salt Rev during on absence on leave of Mr W F Jardine, or pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India, Marine Dept, is republished:—Simla, the 28th Oct

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India ; Commander G S Hewett, R I M (p s) for one week

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A J R King, Asst Secy to Govt, General (including Plague) Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Depts, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks from the date of relief

Maj S E Prall, M B, I M S has been allowed by Secretary of the State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete Treatment for All Kinds of Humours.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

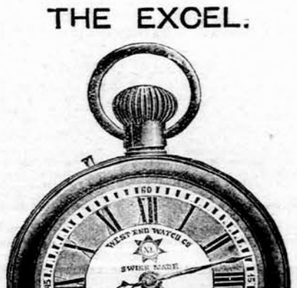
Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depôts: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 122 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "The Great Humour Cure."

"WEST END" LEVER WATCHES.

THE COACHING.

THE EXCEL.



NICKEL, OPEN FACE,
With Second Hand, Rs. 12.
Without Second Hand, Rs. 11.

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

A WEEK spent at the milliners'. How such a confession (writes "A Society Butterfly") would shock the unco' guid of former days! And yet the study of beauty, even in hats, gowns, and confections, ought to be a profitabe one to every woman, whether she is in Society or out of it. The "handicap of marriage" might not be as heavy as it is if our women more often tried to chain an errant husband's fancy by means of pretty and becoming toilettes. There, that is a contribution to the much-discussed topic of the moment.

Part of my week was spent chez a certain smart milliner, who has started the pleasing custom of selling, besides her hats and tokues, shirts, blouses and four garments of the newest, most Parisian quality. The hats shall be noticed first. Velvet will be much used, and also felt, not of the hard, smooth sort, but soft, liable—almost fluffy in texture. A certain kind, known as mouffion, seems in high favour, and showed to advantage in a white felt hat with a square crown and a rather wide straight brim. The top of the crown was covered with small dark green leaves, arranged flat, and the only trimming consisted of a wide band of black velvet ribbon. The band was drawn tightly around the high square crown, and gave a certain severe "chic" to this model hat of the early winter. Another felt, of the "picture" persuasion, had a flat crown and a wide brim bent into a fantastically becoming shape. Several of these felt hats were in the new shades of the coming season, brown, claret, bronze green, and elephant grey. Another style of "chapeau," was in what our French friends call the "tricorne or marquis" design. These were also in beaver felt, were smaller, and more in the toque style, turned back from the face in front, and with little or no trimming save a big beautiful buckle, or a smartly-made rosette of different coloured ribbons. To my thinking, this sort of hat looks far the best with taller gowns, or for morning wear in the streets and park. My courteous informant told me that the last word in winter millinery would not be said until after the Autumn Grand Prix is run in Paris, on Sunday, October 9th. The smartest winter headgear appears on this occasion, and soon finds its way to the more exclusive show-room in London.

My charming friend had many valuable furs. She seems to have got hold of someone in Paris who has the skins straight from Siberia, and thus the tiresome profits of the middleman are agreeable avoided. Many specimen skins were shown me, in sable, chinchilla, and moleskin, this latter felt is still on view, but has fallen from favour, and will now be the refuge of the destitute, or of the woman who has a different fur to wear with each of her winter costumes. Chinchilla seems likely to be much worn, and is second in price to sable, but does not appeal to the more economical rich on account of its life being a short and merry one. I was told many interesting secrets as to the price of genuine Russian sable. The skins are tiny: the No. 1 quality is priced at £30 a skin; the No. 2 at £20; and so on, down the descending scale of softness and beauty of colouring. A good muff or tie made of sable is a sensible investment, as it wears for years, and may be warranted to look well to the end. Muffs seem smaller in size, the uncouth flat shape has disappeared, and the round muff, lined with thick cream satin, has once more returned to favour. Long stoles are still worn, but—luckily for the short woman—a smart necktie of sable or chinchilla is the latest novelty in Paris. Some pretty vetements were on view, in the shape of a big muff and a smart neckwrap, made of cream lace, with narrow bands of sable. The muff had a knot of pink and red roses as an artistic finish.

London has wakened to life for its winter season. The smart racing event of the week was at Kempton. Weather fine and seasonable, but the fog fiend has shown its face.

Countess Torby has returned to Keele Hall, in Staffordshire. This lady has much of interest in her character and history. She is of noble but not Royal birth, and her marriage with the Grand Duke Michael was bitterly opposed by the Tsar of all the Russias. However, she and her husband live the happiest of lives, and, although not as yet received at the Russian Court spend a pleasant existence in other parts of Europe. Countess Torby is an attractive woman, but has not inherited the matchless beauty of her mother, the Countess Merenberg. She has a graceful figure, a distinguished appearance, and is always beautifully dressed. Both she and the Grand Duke Michael are devoted to golf, and preside over the fortunes of well-known golf-links at Cannes. They spend the summer and autumn in England, have no London house, but, like many other smart folk, prefer to "put up" at the best hotels.

The Duchess of Somerset has returned to Maiden Bradley, near Bath. She is a Scotswoman, nee Miss Susan Mackinnon, and, like most of her countrywomen, is noted for her energy, capability, and sound commonsense. She has several accomplishments, and many different pursuits. Her writings are well-known, she is musical, has composed songs and hymns for soldiers, and she draws, sketches, and paints prettily in water-colours. Gardening seems her favourite amusement, and the gardens at Maiden Bradley do much credit to her taste and knowledge. A serious subject on which she feels deeply is our workhouse system as at present arranged, and the sad suffering is often entails on those who are poor but respectable. The Duchess of Somerset is a tall, dark-haired, handsome woman she gives no balls, but often has dinners and concerts at her house in Grosvenor Square.

Lady Tullibardine has gone to Scotland. She was Miss Katharine Ramsay daughter of Sir James Ramsay of Banff, and in 1899 she became the wife of Lord Tullibardine, eldest son of the Duke of Atholl. This lady was born and bred the typical Scotch lassie; she is dark and handsome, with the easy, genial manner that is in itself so great an attraction. Music and fishing seem to be chief amusements. She sings and plays charmingly, having inherited these gifts from her mother, who just fell short of being a really musician. But Lady Tullibardine has some serious qualities. She is clever, studious, and hardworking, and never so happy as when deep in something that demands much patience and careful research. For example, after the Boer war, she made a muster roll, containing the names and personal details of the men who had served under her husband in South Africa. When Lady Tullibardine arrived as a bride at Blair Atholl, she, was in accordance with the old family custom, carried across the threshold, on the arms of aged and valued retainers.

Lady Cawdor has left London for the Continent. She was the beautiful Miss Edith Turnor of Stoke Rochford near Grantham, and when very young became the wife of Lord Cawdor, then Lord Emlyn. This was in 1898 and like several other wives of well-known eldest sons she waited long for her inheritance as Lord Emlyn did not succeed his father until thirty years after his marriage. Lady Cawdor is even now a handsome woman, possessing the quiet amiability and reasonable sense of dignity which spells lady in its truest sense. She has proved a perfect wife and an admirable mother to a very large family of children but shows herself to be plainly out of touch with the modern life of smart Society. Lord Cawdor has a house in London a place in Wales and owns Cawdor Castle an historic abode in the Nairnshire.

Lady Rosse has arrived in London. She was Miss Frances Cassandra Hawke daughter of a former Lord Hawke and a cousin of the present peer who has made name and fame as a cricket. She was a great heiress and when a mere girl married Lord Rosse, an Irish earl, known as a scientist and astronomer. Lady Rosse is a rather tall, good-looking woman, dresses well, and owns some of the finest turquoises in England. Womersley Park, near Pontefract, is her own property, and she devides her time between this residence, Birr Castle, in Ireland and the delights of London, where she has no house of her own, but often rents one both in winter and summer. She and her only daughter, Lady Muriel Parsons, are much about together, and in the season, Lady Rosse gives many dinners, and some of the best concerts in London.

Miss Alice Rothschild is staying at Aix. She was a sister of the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, and inherited from him great riches and Waddesdon Manor, in Buckinghamshire. Her house in Piccadilly is a fine one, and she owns the Villa Victoria at Grasse. Like all her wealthy and world-renowned family, Miss Rothschild is generous but keenly discriminating in her many deeds of charity; she rules with a firm hand and makes an excellent woman of business. Animals and flowers are among her greatest interests. She does much cattle-breeding, and recently won a first prize at the Agricultural Hall for one of her beautiful black cross breeds. Miss Rothschild, like her relatives in Piccadilly, has a liking for foreign and almost savage animals and in the country keeps a collection of zebras, llamas, and Hindoo bulls. She also care much for less exotic creatures, and always drives some splendid carriage horses. Waddesdon contains many treasures of art. Some of the Sevres china is practically priceless; there is a famous turquoise vase in the shape of a ship, and also some precious pink and green Sevres vases.

No official communications, the Press Association learns upon inquiry have passed between the Colonial Office and Mr. Steyn or his representatives to justify the published statement that the ex-President of the former Orange Free State is about to return to South Africa with the express sanction of the British Government.

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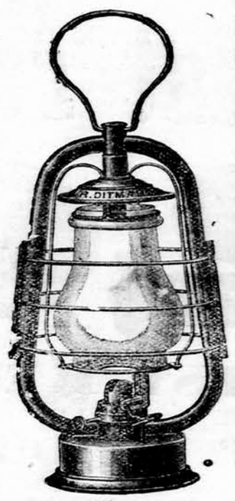

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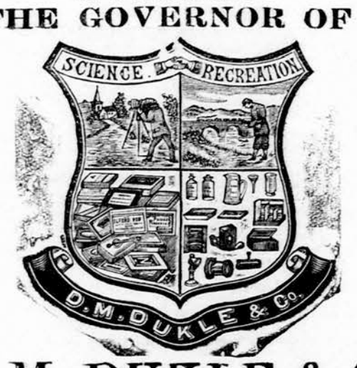

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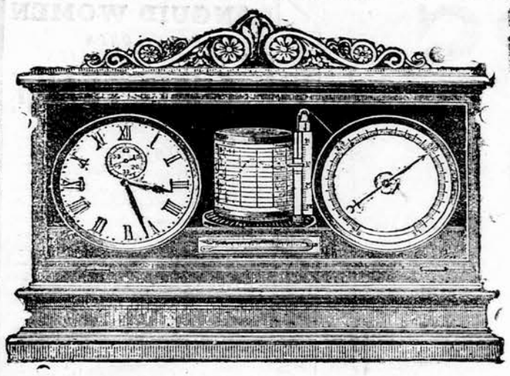

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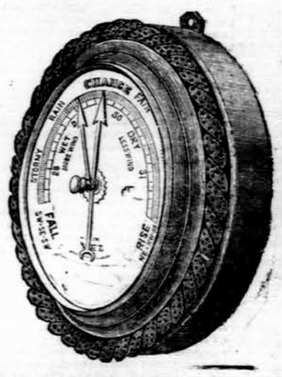

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